The China Weekly

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established In 1917

October 14, 1939

Japan's Economy Has Broken Down Under the Strain of the China War Adventure

By John Ahlers

Japan Cannot Rule China

BY HALLETT ABEND

Nippon Rout at Changsha

China's New Vitality

BY C. Y. W. MENG

U. S. Cool to German Mediation Proposals; Isolationists Losing Congress Fight

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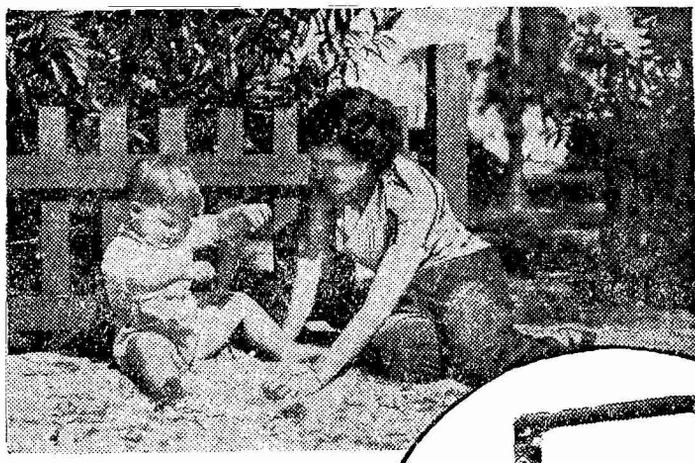

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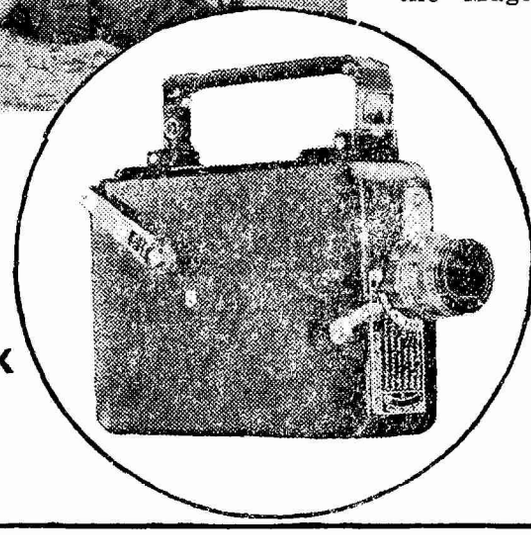

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Since then, the China Press staff has been maintained on a "war footing," has been putting out the noon extra daily. This ten-cent four-sheet special issue, carrying up-to-the-minute flashes from Europe, will continue to appear on the news-stands as long as the crisis lasts.

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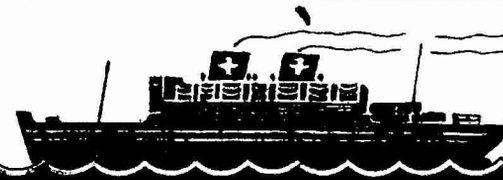

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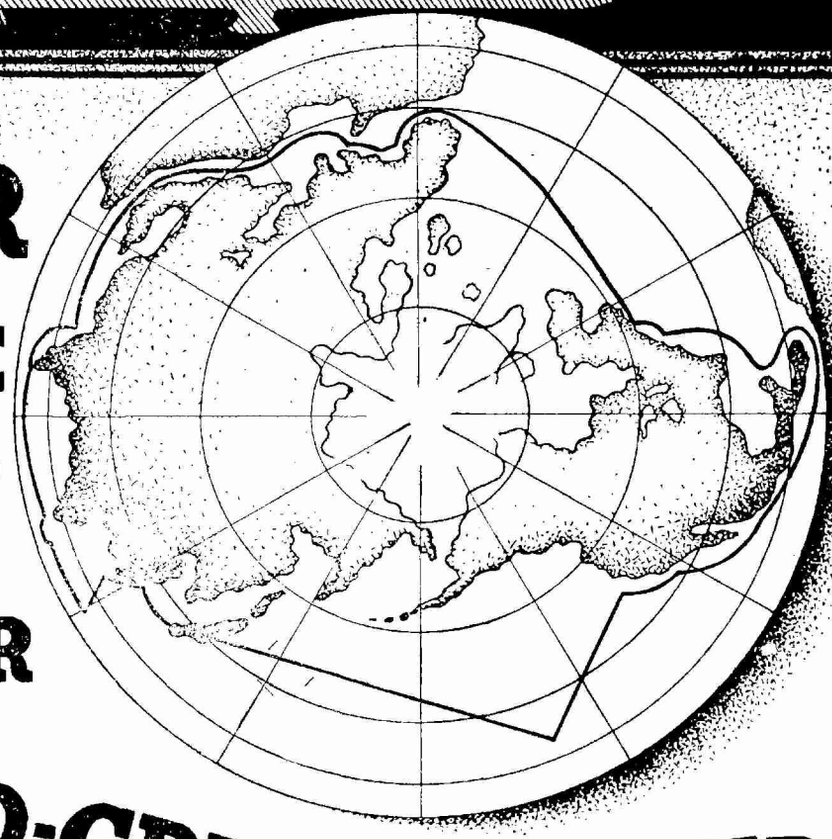

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What People Are Saying

Comments from Readers on Current Topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of the *China Weekly Review*.

A DENIAL

To the Editor:

I write you this letter in order to correct a statement made by Mr. S. Y. Wang in his article appearing in your issue of Oct. 7, to the effect that I was one of the professors dismissed by Chinan University upon the demand of the students, because I was suspected to be one of the supporters of Wang Ching-wei.

I can absolutely assure you and your reading public that such an allusion is entirely a guesswork and baseless. Last term I was teaching "International Money Market" in the said university, the contract expiring at the end of June. Some time in August I informed the dean of the College of Commerce of the said university that I would be unable to serve again this term on account of heavy work elsewhere. So the discontinuance of my service to the university is a mutual, voluntary and automatic one, which is neither a resignation nor a dismissal, and above all certainly not a dismissal upon the demand of students.

Regarding my political affiliations, I can assure you and your reading public that I am absolutely detached from and disinterested in politics, being 17 years engaged in pure teaching, editing and writing service in Shanghai. Devoid of any political aspirations, I shall feel happy and content if my service can be of some help towards the promotion of welfare of my own people and humanity. I have never forgotten Prof. E. R. A. Seligman's advice to me, "Avoid politics in order to devote your whole time and energy to study," given at the end of my doctorate oral examination in May, 1922.

If your reading public wish to know further about my life and philosophy, I would like to recommend "Who's Who in China" (published by your weekly), my three books, "New Treatise on Economics," "Principles of Public Finance," and "A Study of Controlled Economy" (all published by the Commercial Press) and my frequent articles in "The Banker's Weekly."

CHUAN-SHIH LI

Shanghai, Oct. 9, 1939

VOICE FROM PEIPING

To the Editor:

Anyone reading the reports of Wang Ching-wei's peace movement which have been appearing in your paper must have been tickled to death by Wang's inordinate ambitions and fanatical ideas. Feeling in North China towards Wang is more antagonistic than may be realized in Shanghai and South China. Ask anyone here who is China's outstanding traitor and you will almost invariably get the answer that Wang fits that description. Wang, people say, is worse than Chin Kwei of the Sung Dynasty. His "peace movement" is for himself and his groups of wealth-hunters.

Must we cooperate and work hand-in-hand with the enemy who is murdering our women and children? No true son of the Chinese Republic will ever do so. The European war will not diminish China's courage and fighting power. But third Powers, especially the United States, would do well to maintain a close watch over Japanese moves, for despite Japan's assurances they are trying to seize the interests of the White Races in the Far East.

O. S. CHANG

Peiping, Oct. 1, 1939

PLENTY OF NEWS

To the Editor:

Recently in traveling from Australia to New Zealand, I missed two or three copies of **The China Weekly Review** and since they have not arrived, I wish you would send me duplicate numbers here. I have been getting your paper for a fairly long time and I wouldn't like to miss it now. There is plenty of news in **The Review** which we never get here.....the papers here are rotten .....all they can do is run down the government. So if you can send me the missing copies I will be able to catch up on what has happened. I hope that your paper continues to prosper .....even in the face of the adversities which are threatening to overwhelm the International Settlement.....you know what I mean! I'd say more, only they might read it and detain this letter.

W. R. G.

Wellington, N. Z.,
Aug. 20, 1939

REMEMBER THE PANAY!

To the Editor:

When the U.S.S. Panay was sunk, both Americans and Chinese were killed and injured. Christmas will be here shortly and this reminds me that this war has been going on for over two years, creating distress everywhere.

In memory of the U.S.S. Panay and those who lost their lives in this bombing and sinking of an American gunboat, I desire to donate—for Christmas 1939—the sum of $200 in local currency, of which I desire $100 to provide some Christmas cheer for the orphans at Miss Maud Truxton Henderson's Orphanage. The other $100 I wish sent to Madame Chiang Kai-shek at Chungking for the Chinese war orphans in her care.

I would appreciate it if **The China Weekly Review** would assist me in distributing this money—and it also occurs to me that others might be interested in contributing, say to a "Panay Christmas Fund" for orphans.

L. A. (World War Vet.)

Shanghai, Oct. 7, 1939

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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Japan's Economy Has Broken Down Under the Strain of the China War Adventure

BY JOHN AHLERS

MEASURES which the Tokyo Government has taken to cope with the economic crisis in Japan show that the country's economic policy is being shaped more than ever after a pattern devised by the militarists—and with a view to promoting primarily the aims of the war party at home as well as on the Asiatic mainland. Though the Hiranuma Cabinet was thrown overboard six weeks ago, Hiranuma economic policy continues in force. Its chief exponent, K. Aoki, President of the Cabinet Planning Board, in his new concurrent position as Minister of Finance is responsible for the continuity. Obviously he is neither an independent, reasoning economist nor a representative of Nipponese big business He is a tool of the military to such an extent that he might as well be an active commander on the general staff.

Also, it is significant that the extensive reshuffling of leading military men, which General Shinroku Hata, of Hsuchow and Hankow fame, and now Minister of War, carried out in the new Ministry as well as in the various Japanese army commands, will not result in any new conception of Japan's economy in the minds of the generals in control of affairs at Tokyo. Accustomed to ordering soldiers about, and seeing them blindly obey, the military clique is at a complete loss to understand that industries, goods, prices, exchange rates and other economic items cannot be ordered about as well, without chaos developing. For two years, the generals have been trying to remodel Japan's economy, to change its foundations, alter its structure, force its development in the single direction of building up more war industries, and to restrict all development in other directions. They apparently are blind to the fact that the economic difficulties of Japan have constantly increased throughout the war with China, in direct proportion to the increased military demands upon, and the increased military interference with, Japan's economy.

Only in one direction has the Government of General N. Abe made a new start in the economic field. Hiranuma suppressed all public reports relating to Japan's economic difficulties, despite the fact that most intelligent Japanese were aware they were constantly increasing. The press was not allowed to give any publicity to the country's real problems. The new Prime Minister, on the other hand, seems to feel that the difficulties have become so numerous and now are so generally realized by the Japanese public, that there is no point in longer denying them. In fact he seems to have decided to advertise them in order to prepare the Japanese people for another ordeal of sacrifices. It is for this reason, apparently, that the financial pages of the leading Japanese papers have reported little else than increasing shortages of goods while emphasizing the necessity of further restrictions on civilian consumption and exercise of more governmental economic control. These reports give the impression that the coming into power of Gen. Abe has caused the economic situation in Japan to suddenly turn from bad to worse, while under Hiranuma things were moving comparatively smoothly. This of course is not correct: General N. Abe has simply let the country know what his predecessor had hidden, though the whole truth about Dai Nippon's economic and financial plight is yet to be told.

What a Pal Was Adolf!

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

In the early stages of the Japanese invasion of China the people easily submitted to restrictions. The obedient millions discarded leather footwear and returned to the primitive wooden "geta". They

dressed, without much complaint, in "mixed fiber" and "staple fiber" cloth. They managed to do without imported foreign articles to which they had become accustomed. Life for the masses was not much influenced by the war. All Japan expected an early, easy and cheap victory over China as the generals had promised. They not only expected an early disappearance of all economic abnormalties but looked forward to a stream of booty and an economic boom. But after more than two years of war there is no economic relief in sight. And worse, the old economic difficulties have gradually and persistently increased. It is natural that the Japanese masses have begun to manifest genuine alarm at the situation.

Shortages of materials which General Abe at present permits the controlled press to publicly reveal deeply concern the daily lives of everybody in Japan. Households must restrict the consumption of coal, electric light, gas, and paper. And for the first time, the Japanese Empire realizes that it is short of foodstuffs. Distribution of rice, sugar, eggs, and canned provisions to the public is now subject to governmental regimentation. The level of prices sharply increased during August and September, but before wages and salaries could be adjusted to the new price level an Imperial Ordinance prohibited wage and salary increases. It is hardly to be expected that the people of Japan will feel themselves compensated for these new hardships by further press reports of imaginary victories in China which fail to relieve the desperate situation in which Japan finds herself.

The number of new economic control regulations already enforced by the Abe Cabinet far surpass the number of days which the new Government has been in power. All the new restrictions are of the same type. As regards freshly controlled goods, the Army and Navy first requisitions the supplies which they require or think they will require. War industries enjoy definite priority in the distribution of the remainder. The devil therefore takes the hindermost, meaning the peace-time industries and civilian consumption which are the only genuinely productive mainstay of Japan. The long-suffering textile industries have had their power supply cut so severely that the cotton yarn, cotton cloth and rayon production of late weeks has undergone another substantial decline. In the Nagoya area, cotton mills have been cut off from all power supplies during the daytime, and have had to restrict their activities to midnight hours when demand upon power is at its lowest. The amalgamation of textile concerns, long opposed by the Government, now suddenly is being encouraged so that some plants may be closed down and the remainder shifted to a few first-rate factories. Civilians are being urged by the papers to become "bigger and better patriots," to tighten their belts, go to bed early, not burn too much light, and consume less of everything. But everybody must save more money and deposit it in the savings banks so that the Ministry of Finance can utilize it for subscriptions for its war and deficit bond issues.

Fresh Imperial ordinances promulgated on October 6 were designed to check recent price increases. Under these Ordinances, prices of all goods—wages, salaries, house rentals, freight charges, fees, dues—must not surpass the level of September 18. The Government reserves the right to grant exceptions. These sweeping measures were based upon demands presented by the former Minister of War, General Itagaki, months ago, against the strenuous opposition of Seihin Ikeda, Chairman of the Central Price Commission, former Minister of Finance and Mitsui tycoon, and today the outstanding representative of Japanese private high finance. It indicates the military's final victory over Mr. Ikeda and shows perfectly well what influence is in control of the Abe Government's economic policy.

However, the new price control measures absolutely fail to strike at the root of the evil and, therefore, will defeat themselves. Government charges against business for hoarding goods and boosting prices for speculative purposes may have been in part justified, but there were more fundamental reasons for the recent rapid price increase in Japan. At the bottom of this increase is the general realization on the part of the public of the increasing shortage of everything in Japan, the devaluation of the yen in the wake of the British pound, and the ever-rising tide of currency inflation. It was by no means accidental that at the end of last month, which saw the greatest price increase in Japan since the outbreak of the war, the note circulation of the Bank of Japan established a new high record for the current year, surpassing the Yen 2,600,000,000 mark. Even if the Bank of Japan still possessed the Yen 501,000,000 currency reserve, which its official figures claim but which many well-informed people believe has been spent, the yen coverage has fallen below 20 per cent, i.e. to far less than half the coverage of the Chinese national dollar at present Shanghai rates of exchange.

Japanese generals are incapable of understanding that it is not Japan's economy which is causing difficulties, but that the military situation of their own creation is responsible for the ever-increasing difficulties of Japan's economy. The shortage of goods in Japan is caused by the heavy production of war supplies for the Army and Navy at home as well as in China, and the subordination of productive peace-time industries to unproductive war-time industries. The cause of inflation in Japan is the financing of the China war adventure by means of an ever-growing extension of Japan's state indebtedness. At the bottom of Japan's economic difficulties is the China war, which has placed Japan's economy under a heavier strain than it can bear. Japanese generals have tried to accomplish something which is beyond the capacity of their country's economic machinery and resources. This is the reason why dangerous cracks are becoming visible in the formerly imposing facade of Dai Nippon's economy. The Japanese warlords have over-reached themselves.

Two Interesting Views of the Hitler-Stalin Pact

H. N. Brailsford is a widely known British writer on economics, history and international affairs. Louis Fischer is a well-known American writer who resided in Russia for many years and is regarded as an authority on that country.

Both Brailsford and Fischer have contributed their views on the Stalin-Hitler Pact to the Sept. 13 issue of the *New Republic* (New York). They agreed on one fundamental point, that Far Eastern considerations had much to do with Stalin's decision to turn his back on the Democracies and make a hurried deal with the German Nazis. According to Brailsford's reasoning, Stalin realized that Poland was to be partitioned and that the Western Powers would not support her. Continuing, he said, "The gain, as Stalin saw it, was that he had broken the rather tenuous ties that bind Japan to the Axis. For a time, at least, he had secured his own western front and might now venture to back China and upset the New Order in the Far East. If he abandoned Europe to the law of the jungle, he could boast that he had weakened the forces of darkness in Asia . . . The immediate attraction of this move to Stalin was that it gave him a free hand in the Far East, and shattered the anti-Comintern pact."

Louis Fischer, writing from Paris, followed a somewhat similar line of reasoning. He said, "Because of her disappointment over the collapse of Czecho-slovakia and the loss of Republican Spain, Russia had become strongly isolationist in Europe. That explains the protracted and unsatisfactory character of the Anglo-British pact negotiations (in Moscow). There had never been any great eagerness in Moscow to sign the pact. Moscow, moreover, is supremely interested in the Far East. Today Japan is marching forward and no major power except Russia is in a position or mood to cope with her. Russia will cope with her. The Russo-German non-aggression agreement unties Moscow's hands in the Far East, leaving the Japanese without European friends."

Churches Fight for Life in Nazi Germany, Stalinist Russia

CHRISTIANITY in Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia is fighting a desperate battle for existence. In Russia, where for 22 years most of the positions of the church have been weakened and undermined or destroyed outright by the state, organized Christianity still survives, though feebly, to cause worry to Stalin's government. The battle between religion and the state in Germany, however, is much more vigorous, for the church is still fighting from strong entrenchments which six years of Nazi rule have failed to reduce.

Interesting reports on this subject appeared last month in the San Francisco *Examiner*. Cabling from Lucerne, Switzerland on Aug. 26 after an extensive tour through Germany, including the former Austrian territory, the Rev. John A. O'Brien, former director of Newman Foundation at the University of Illinois, reported to the paper as follows:

"Christianity is fighting for its life in Germany today. The mighty power of the Nazi regime is pitted against historical Christianity. The government is steadily applying, step by step, repressive measures to the church which can have no other purpose than its complete eradication and the substitution of a new religion of race and blood. Such is the conclusion which has been forced upon me at the completion of an extensive journey through the new Germany, including the old Austria. It was a journey of inquiry and investigation. I talked with hundreds of persons in all walks of life—merchants, laborers, clergy, teachers, students and the unclassifiable man in the street.

"With the exception of a few ultra-nationalists, all were agreed that the Nazis are bent on the setting up of a state religion which will have as its chief purpose the glorification of German blood. It is an idolatry of race and state.

"Since Christianity stems back into Jewish history and takes its central figures from that race, it must be purged of all these Semitic elements and new heroes of German blood and traditions substituted, the Nazis have decreed. Alfred Rosenberg, Nazi 'culture' leader, is busy digging up characters from German myths and history. But every informed person in the Third Reich knows that the state is the object of supreme loyalty and worship. Hitler did not mince matters, but stated with stark bluntness the Nazi goal when he said recently:

'The only God we know is Germany.'

"How are the Nazis going about their job of building a new religion? By controlling all education, by getting a hold of all the youth—both boys and girls. Thus all the elementary and high schools conducted by the nuns, brothers and priests in Austria, an overwhelmingly Catholic country, have been closed. Religious elements are being gradually driven out of the University of Vienna and the theological faculty suppressed. A glance at the new catalogue shows a blank space where formerly courses in theology were outlined. At Munich, the center of the Nazi political party, I found they had already suppressed the theological faculty, both Protestant and Catholic.

"The whole scheme of education is to be altered to foster in the youth a devotion to the Reich and to the German Volkdum that amounts to religious homage. He is to find the reason for his existence in the enlargement of the state's power and influence, and not in the development of his own individuality. Personality becomes stereotyped into the monotonous pattern of the totalitarian state.

"I listened Sunday to a radio address in which one of the Nazi educational officials exhorted the youth of Germany to take their eyes off a distant heaven and put them on the only heaven they would ever know—Germany.

"He deplored belief in a future life on the part of the old, and declared it stood as an obstacle to the establishment of the new Nazi religion and must be removed from the minds of the people. **'It drugs them into accepting intolerable conditions,' he proclaimed, 'by promising the patient and the meek a reward hereafter. We don't want the meek and the patient. We want those who are willing to fight.'** Hence the idea of immortality, central in the Christian religion, must go, the Nazi leaders declare.

"Equally taboo are all the supernatural elements in Christianity. Nature is glorified without stint. Whatever is natural, therefore, is good. The old doctrine of mortification and penance is in disfavor. There passed me on the streets of Regensburg and Munich several large auto buses filled with young people singing. On the sides of the cars in large letters was the motto of the Hitler youth clubs: 'Kraft Durch Freude'—'Strength Through Joy.'

"The instincts are to be directed to the attainment of the Nazi goals of power and strength by a newly-established bureau, called the Zuchbamt. This bureau is to aid them in the forming of pure Aryan marriages. Since spirit, in the Nazi ideology, is merely the flower of blood, a new and higher spirit in Germany will be attained by purifying the blood stream, the Nazis say. Hence the sterilization of those regarded as unfit biologically, as well as the removal of all Semitic strains from the German blood stream. The clergy are forbidden to write on anything but purely spiritual subjects—the Nazis to be the judge of what is spiritual.

"Thus the Hitler regime by increasing its control of the press, the radio and education is step by step curtailing the capacity of the church to carry on, shoving her off to the sidelines of German life today. The Nazis hold, furthermore, before the church the sinister spectacle of a veneered paganism of race and blood, an idolatry of the state, with which they aim ultimately to replace the Christian faith. So far the outbreaks of violence have been few. But as the Nazis close in for more vital blows, the church will be compelled to resist. The concentration camps will enlarge and blood again will flow. Will the time ever come, one wonders, when rulers will at last learn that they cannot crush the conscience of people by the sword?"

A renewal of the anti-religious crusade in Soviet Russia was foreshadowed in a recent demand by *Pravda*, organ of the Communist Party, for a fresh clamping down on religious worship throughout Russia. Stalin's mouthpiece complained that religion still persisted in the "land of Socialism" and accused the Commissariat of Education, newspapers, trade unions and Party organizations of laxity in the struggle to make Russia completely atheistic.

Leading clergymen of New York, quoted by the San Francisco *Examiner*, expressed the view that a new attack on religion in Russia was due, but that it would fail of its purpose. The Rev. C. Everett Wagner, rector of the Union Methodist Church, said:

"I think unquestionably the signing of the Russian-German pact of nonaggression will bring about a renewed attack upon religion in both countries. It will continue with more aggressive efforts. In totalitarian countries organized religion of whatever faith is having a harder time than ever before. I think the opposition is very powerful, and Christians throughout the world recognize its force and do what they can to resist the opposing forces."

In the view of the Rev. Benjamin F. Saxon, associate pastor of Christ Methodist Episcopal Church, "Religion has lived through centuries of persecution and will continue to survive in Russia long after the Communists have gone. Religion is a part of man's life, wholly independent of government and politics, and man's faith in God must never be shaken."

Rabbi Sidney Tedesche of Union Temple said: "I don't think it will have any effect. Persecution has a different reaction than is expected. It will make the people cling more tenaciously to their religion than ever. People will take their religion more to their hearts than ever."

Nude Shows Springing up in Shanghai Badlands District

The "Badlands," notorious gambling house and narcotics den area in the western section of Shanghai, has added the nude show to other forms of vice which have prevailed in the section since the Japanese invasion and the creation of the puppet Ta Tao municipal administration.

According to advertisements in the local Chinese papers there were at least three shows where Chinese actresses appeared without the adornment--or encumbrance--of clothing last Saturday night. One exhibition, held in an abandoned silk filiature on Edinburgh Road, a short distance from Yu Yuen Road, included as the last number on the program, an exhibition of four Chinese women standing nude upon a rough wooden platform which served as a stage. The women had previously appeared in other numbers on the program, one a maypole dance, in which they were fully clothed. The audience consisted of about 150 male Chinese and a few foreigners who had ventured into the area to "see the show." Admission fee was 85 cents. Aside from the nude shows in the Badlands, it was reported that a movie house in Hongkew was exhibiting erotic and obscene pictures, for which an admission of $5 was charged.

In an interview which appeared in *The Shanghai Evening Post* on Saturday, Oct. 7, Fu Siao-en, puppet mayor of the local Ta Tao municipality, declared that gambling houses and other vice establishments "which came into existence before he took office" were steadily diminishing in number. He admitted, however, that those which had closed had done so because of poor business. In reference to the vice situation, Mayor Fu declared, "I will do my best to stop it all—especially gambling . . measures are already in effect to curtail vice activities . . The Shanghai Special Municipality held no interest, nor received any monetary 'compensation' from gambling or other vice establishments."

The action of the U. S. Marine and Naval authorities in placing the Yu Yuen Road bingo joints, cabarets and bars "out of bounds" has had a detrimental effect on the attendance at these places, but did not affect the gambling houses and opium-smoking joints which are located on the north side of Yu Yuen Road and adjoining streets.

Servicemen were never permitted to enter the gambling and opium joints anyway. There are said to be some 20 places of this type in this area and in Jessfield Village, all of which pay high fees both to the Ta Tao municipality—despite Mayor Fu's allegation—and also to the Special Service Section of the Japanese Army which maintains a headquarters in the section. Of the gambling and opium establishments, probably the most notorious are Hollywood on Yu Yuen Road and Johnson's Garden on Jessfield. In both places gambling and opium-smoking are operated on practically a 24-hour basis with thousands of Chinese and a few dozens of foreigners constantly in attendance. In both places opium smoking is conducted openly for both men and women, the attendants who prepare the pipes being women and in some cases little girls who are adept at the practice of rolling and cooking the "pills" and preparing the pipes. Many of the gamblers in the Hollywood establishment, particularly at the roulette tables, are Jewish refugees.

Ex-Office Boy Says People's Spirits Still High

Hsia Sing-yuen, formerly employed as an office boy by *The China Weekly Review*, who departed secretly from Shanghai several months ago, has written friends in the office stating that the spirits of the people in the interior districts "are still very high and they hate the Japanese like————." In a letter dated at Hengyang, Hunan, Aug, 31, he said "Once our party went down to a village where it is quite near the front, for the purpose of conducting propaganda. We asked one of the village women, 'Why you did not run away?' The woman replied, 'How could I give up my home and fields?' But what if the enemy comes, we asked her. She said, 'If the enemy comes, I will hide at the back of the door and I shall kill one if he came in my house and I will kill two if two come in.'

Ex-Office-Boy

Hsia Sing-yuen

Hsia said he had suffered from dysentery and had lost considerable weight. Several members of his corps of Boy Scouts were planning to go to Chungking and he hoped to accompany them—providing "he could obtain some money for the trip." Hsia said they were astonished to hear that rice was selling for $50 a picul in Shanghai.

Hsia is a native of Pootung and is 18 years old. Prior to going to Hengyang, his group was stationed at Pinghsiang.

Casualties among Boy Scouts and Girl Guides from Shanghai, who are now on the Hunan front, number 12 dead and one missing, according to a recent report in the Chungking *Ta Kung Pao*. Officials at Scout Headquarters in Chungking paid a high tribute to the boys and girls who had done service at the front in the recent fighting. It was reported that one girl had been taken prisoner by Japanese soldiers in an armored car in northern Kiangsi. There are said to be some 300 boy scouts and girl guides from Shanghai of whom about 150 are working with Red Cross ambulances or with army medical groups serving at base hospitals. Others are engaged in propaganda work in rural and village districts or are training refugee children at concentration points. The total number of scouts and guides on all fronts was said to exceed 19,000 divided into 110 units.

Several weeks ago the Ministry of Education at Chungking issued an order urging students of both sexes to leave Shanghai for the interior, the chief concentration point being Kunming. It was said that the Central Government would pay traveling expenses to the extent of $250 each. The Yunnan provincial government, according to the announcement, was prepared to pay "livelihood fees," until the Central Government could assign the students permanent work.

The recent attempt of the Wang Ching-wei faction to force students and teachers in the Shanghai area to declare their allegience to the Japanese-controlled regimes at Shanghai and Nanking was said to have stimulated the desire of the students to proceed to the interior for war work.

Japanese Censor 1939 Christian Year Book

Eight pages of material were removed from the 1939 edition of the "Japan Christian Year Book," according to a report which appeared in the Sept. 6 *Christian Century*, published in Chicago. The book is compiled and distributed by the Christian Literature Society and this year, apparently, was the first time the police authorities had tampered with the book, which deals largely with Christian religious activities in Japan.

The first deletion dealt with "The Year 1938 in Japan: A General Survey," which evidently reported matters in relation to the war in China which was not current news in Tokyo. The second elimination was in the introduction and the first few paragraphs of a chapter entitled, "Social Conditions and Work." The third section which was censored were the opening paragraphs of an article on "Relation to the Non-Christian Faiths of Japan." The article was one of several contributed by delegates from Japan who attended the Madras Conference. The articles dealt with Christianity's position in the Empire at the present.

Of further interest in the report in the *Christian Century* was a reference to a meeting at Karuizawa last summer when someone attempted to introduce a resolution "calling for protest against the bombing of defenseless civilian centers in the only war then raging." The report said that even though there were "ever alert detectives in the meeting," it was obvious that there were delegates present who wanted to vote for the resolution. In order to prevent trouble, however, the chairman of the meeting "buried" the resolution. The meeting was the third annual conference of the Fellowship of Christian Missionaries (July 28-30).

Franco Perturbed by Decisions At Pan-American Conference

Furious Franco, who bathed his country in blood for more than two years, apparently does not like the "neutrality" decisions reached at the Pan-American Conference in Panama City recently. He has made his displeasure known through the Madrid newspaper *Informaciones*, according to a *Transocean* report. Said the paper:

"The establishment of a 300-mile territorial zone around the American continent, contrary to all the principles of international law, is a one-sided act of favoritism to the advantage of the United States. The South American countries must be aware that in reality this is an economic zone wherein the United States intends to exploit South American markets after having eliminated all competition.

Scooping Them in Again

The Chicago Tribune

"All the resolutions passed by the Panama Conference," the paper continued, "merely serve the interests of the United States. . . . The fact is—and this is the meaning of the Panama Conference—that the United States took advantage of European unrest to act in South America as an adviser for the purpose of extending its own influence there."

Franco's displeasure is understandable. Latin America is an old Spanish market and source of raw material supply. He is afraid that it is going to be closed to him.

United States Cool to German Mediation Proposal; Isolationists Losing Congressional Fight

WILL the United States accept the role of mediator in an effort to end the European war? The question was raised in Berlin on Oct. 7, the day after Chancellor Hitler made his "peace speech" to the Reichstag, but at this writing it has as yet received no definitive answer. The news that Nazi Germany would welcome mediation by the United States was contained in a *United Press* dispatch from the German capital, which quoted influential Nazi circles as declaring that such mediation was desirable and that President Roosevelt's position as the head of the leading neutral state would qualify him as a mediator acceptable by all parties.

No response, negative or affirmative, has thus far come from the White House, which has remained completely silent on the subject. American mediation however, may be considered extremely unlikely in view of Anglo-French determination to carry on the war "until German Nazism has been destroyed." Leading American newspapers have had quite a lot to say on the subject. The New York *Herald-Tribune*, Republican in its politics and openly partial to the Anglo-French cause, wrote: "The American people are certainly not getting into the middle of this war yet . . . To invite mediation from a powerful neutral at this stage is merely a thinly-disguised way of enlisting a neutral on one's side in the war." And referring to Britain's expressed determination to fight Hitlerism, the paper added: "Until Hitler is overthrown it is difficult to see how any progress towards peace is possible."

The *New York Times*, keeping high up on the fence, wrote: "This is an appropriate occasion for the British and French governments to define more specifically the essential purposes to which they are pledged and for which they are prepared, if necessary, to carry on the war." Here we have quite a rare sensing of American public feeling. If the American people are to be drawn into the war they will have to know what they are fighting for and war aims must be set which have their approval.

While there exists a vague feeling that the American people cannot be drawn into a foreign war against their will, a much stronger, more clearly-defined feeling exists that the United States must *inevitably* be drawn into the European conflict if it is allowed to continue for any length of time. This feeling was expressed quite bluntly by Senator David Walsh (Democrat, Massachussetts), leader in the fight for retention of the embargo on exports of munitions to belligerents, in an interview at Washington on Oct. 9. Charging that "powerfully organized groups want us in this war for their own advantage and profit," the Senator said that odds were ten to one that the United States would be drawn into the conflict. In other words, it is not the will of the people that will prevail, but the will of "powerfully organized groups" which hope to profit from the slaughter of war.

But peace sentiment is strong in the United States as elsewhere, and there can be no doubt that the vast support which President Roosevelt has mustered for his revised neutrality legislation is given in the hope that that legislation will keep America out of war and not hurl the country right into the midst of it. Senator Hiram Johnson (Republican, California) went so far as to propose, according to a *Reuter* message from Washington, that Congress should go into recess to give President Roosevelt a free hand to negotiate peace in Europe if the Chief Executive gave any indication that he would step into the European situation.

Meanwhile, the Congressional battle over the Pittman Neutrality Bill, which provides for abolition of the arms embargo and the application of the cash-and-carry provision to all shipments of war supplies to belligerent countries, is still proceeding, with the Isolationists (who oppose the lifting of the arms embargo provision of the old law) obviously waging a losing battle. Last week-end a caucus of 12 Isolationists submitted a compromise proposal to the Administration, agreeing to vote for all other provisions of the Pittman Bill provided the arms embargo was retained and cash, instead of three-months credits, inserted in the "Title and Carry" section of the

Keep Your Feet on the Ground!

Kansas City Star

Bill. Knowing the solidity of its position, the Administration rejected this proposal out of hand. A subsequent Isolationist motion to recommit the Pittman Bill to the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, with instructions to separate the section calling for the repeal of the arms embargo from the rest of the measure, was defeated.

Among the Isolationists the feeling is strong that the Pittman Bill is not a true neutrality measure, since it will operate to the advantage of Britain and France and the detriment of Germany, for with the repeal of the arms embargo the two allies will be able to send their ships to America to take delivery of arms and munitions purchases on which they will be allowed credit up to 90 days, while Germany, blockaded, and unable to operate her small merchant marine across the Atlantic, will have no such facilities.

The matter was expressed succinctly by Senator Burton Wheeler (Democrat, Montana), who last week-end aligned himself with other opponents of the arms embargo repeal. He told newspapermen, according to

United Press, that the proposed alteration of the Neutrality Act was not aimed at the creation of genuine neutrality. "Everyone who thinks at all knows that we are doing it deliberately and meditatively for the purpose of assisting England and France," he said.

Two provisions of the Pittman Bill relating to movements of American shipping are arousing concern in the Far East. One provides that American ships shall not carry passengers or goods to belligerent countries, while the other permits the President to designate "combat zones" into which American vessels and citizens shall not be allowed to enter. The first-mentioned provision is categorical. If rigidly applied, no ship of the American mercantile fleet would be permitted to call at Hongkong or Singapore or any of the ports of French Indo-China, India, Australia or New Zealand. It is hardly necessary to point out that in such circumstances the anticipated expansion of American shipping activity in the Pacific as a consequence of barring American vessels from the European war zones would hardly be likely to materialize, while even the present limited activity of American shipping in the Far East would be seriously curtailed if not eliminated entirely.

American business in Shanghai is alive to the possibilities and it is believed that representations to Washington are in preparation. Washington is also aware of the situation, for according to a *United Press* dispatch the Administration is already giving attention to this aspect of the problem.

Increasing American interest in the Far East was evidenced again this week when Senator Ernest W. Gibson, (Republican, Vermont) announced that he would soon introduce legislation to provide for the fortification of Guam, authorization for which was deleted from the naval fortifications bill passed by the last session of Congress. The deletion, Senator Gibson said, was due to a mistaken impression. But it was an error and he hoped this error could be corrected in the interests of America's national security. Fortification of Guam would not be aimed at Japan, he declared, adding, "We should be on friendly terms with Japan and grant immigration rights to that country in order to cease the discrimination which has affronted Japanese pride."

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THE belligerents in Europe are still marking time, although the war is now in its seventh week. This hesitancy, on both sides, is a clear reflection of the almost universal desire for peace, the popular shrinking from the horrors of a long-drawn-out war, which exerts an unseen pressure on the warring governments. It is evident, however, that the present stalemate must end very soon. The die is expected to be cast when Prime Minister Chamberlain answers Hitler's peace proposals in the House of Commons toward the end of this week.

Hitler addressed the Reichstag on Oct. 6 and made what has been termed a "final bid for peace." He declared that the Poland of the Versailles Treaty would never be restored and proposed an international conference for the purpose of achieving absolute peace and security in Europe. Such a conference, he said, would be impossible under the roar of cannon and this was construed as a proposal for an armistice. If his words were not understood, they would be his last. Germany would fight and he had no doubt that she would be victorious, Hitler said. Accusations that Germany was pursuing an imperialistic policy aiming at world domination were ludicrous, the Fuehrer declared, coming as they did from those who controlled 40 million square kilometers of territory as compared with Germany's 400,000.

Official circles in London described Hitler's peace proposals as "vague and obscure." A statement authorized by the British Government anticipated the reply to be made by Prime Minister Chamberlain by rejecting the overtures of the German Chancellor. Yet there are influential forces in England who see in Hitler's remarks a possible basis for discussions leading toward the restoration of peace.

Mr. Lloyd George, leader of the Liberal Party and Britain's prime minister in the last world war, is urging the British Government not to be over-hasty in rejecting Hitler's overtures. In a copyrighted article which appeared this week in the *New York American*, a Hearst publication, he pointed out that the peoples of all nations desired to avert the disaster of a world war lasting many years, adding that a hasty rejection of the German offer would also impress unfavorably those whom Britain wished to win to her side. He endorsed Hitler's proposal for an international conference from which no subject capable of causing international disturbances should be excluded. Nothing would be lost by such a conference and everything might perhaps be won.

That Lloyd George does not stand alone in this view was indicated in the latest issue of the *New Statesman & Nation*, London liberal organ, which published a number of lengthy letters from prominent personages, including the well-known historian, Sir Charles Trevelyan, and the London University professor, C.E.M. Joad. The authors warned Britain against any outright rejection of Hitler's proposals and demanded that Britain make constructive counter-proposals aiming at the emancipation of all suppressed races in Europe as well as in Africa and India. Sir Charles asked whether it would not be better to discuss such a plan now instead of waiting until millions of Germans, Frenchmen and Britons had been killed. Professor Joad said "we should not insist on the strict letter of impossible commitments to Poland, but should accept the *fait accompli* with certain modifications." Demanding a "New Deal" for Europe under the auspices of Germany, Russia, England, France, Italy and the United States, the writer suggested a federalistic settlement which would give the Poles and Czechs due representation without actually re-establishing Poland and Czechoslovakia as independent states.

Sparks Are Beginning to Fall

The Chicago Tribune

Another angle to the question of peace or war was brought to view by the Rev. J. C. Hardwick, well-known Anglican clergymen, writing in the London *Spectator* on the subject of the current British slogan, "Destroy Hitlerism." If the war should last three or four years, he said, England and France will themselves be compelled to adopt National Socialism or some other form of state capitalism.

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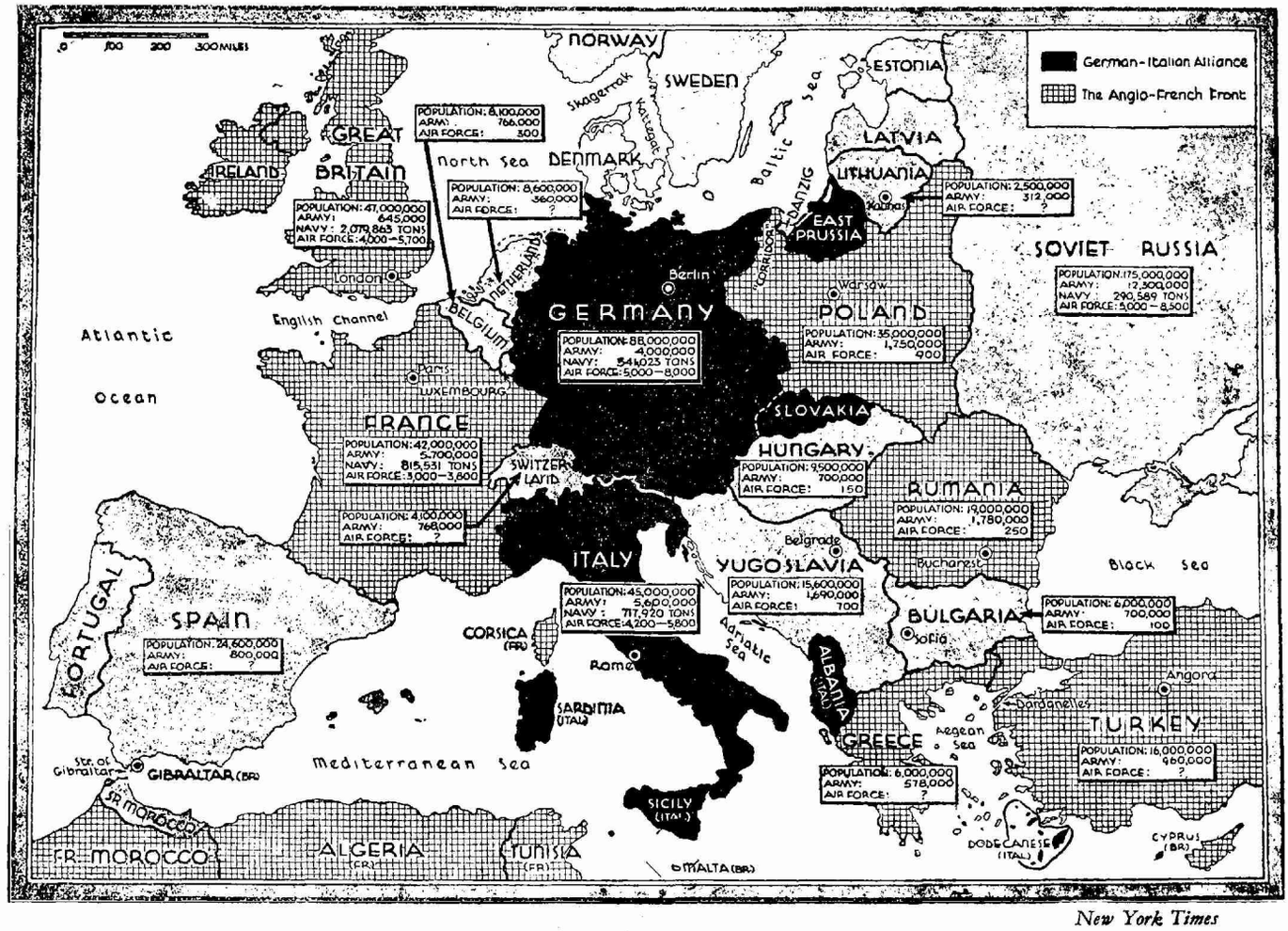
SOVIET Russia continues to occupy a large place on the current European scene. Having reduced Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania to a state of vassalage, the same is now being attempted by Moscow with regard to Finland. That country's foreign minister received a polite but peremptory summons to come to Moscow for "discussions." Finland, however, seems possessed of a stronger backbone than her sister Baltic states. Her answer to the Kremlin summons was to mobilize her army reserves, while agreeing to send some other official to Moscow. Anticipating a possible Soviet invasion, the government has ordered evacuation of the capital (Helsinki) and other major towns. The outcome of the tussle is being awaited with interest—especially in Berlin, where there can be no great joy at the prospect of complete Soviet domination of the Baltic, which Hitler has long regarded as a German sphere of interest.

Twenty thousand Soviet troops are expected to march into Esthonia this week-end in terms of the recently-concluded "mutual

Population and Armed Strength of the States of Europe



New York Times

assistance" pact between Esthonia and Soviet Russia. The Esthonian Government has prepared for this event by resigning. The entry of the Baltic states into the Soviet sphere of interest has been followed by a plan for the wholesale repatriation of Germans living in those territories. Thousands are to be uprooted from the soil which they have occupied for centuries and forcibly transplated to Hitler's Third Reich. Twenty thousand are to leave Esthonia, while Latvia will shed 70,000. These helpless souls have "Comrahe" Stalin to thank for bringing them under the hated Nazi yoke. No mention has yet been made of the German minority in Lithuania, but it will doubtless have to fall into line. The repatriation plan will also extend to the states of southeastern Europe, according to hints from Berlin, in line with the recent evacuation of Germans from the southern Tyrol, which is part of Fascist Italy. An agreement is also reported to have been reached between Berlin and Moscow for the repatriation to the Reich of some 150,000 Germans living in the areas of eastern Poland which have been grabbed by the Stalin government.

Germany, meanwhile, has signed a comprehensive economic agreement with Soviet Russia whereby the latter becomes one of the principal suppliers of the needs of the Nazi war machine. It was reported from Washington this week that the European war had disrupted German oil imports from the Western Hemisphere, including such sources as the Netherlands West Indies, Mexico, the United States and Venezuela. These and other economic blows will be cushioned in large part by the agreement between Berlin and Moscow.

Many people, for many years, believed that the Stalin Government and its stooges abroad were the arch-opponents of Hitlerism and by that measure ardent champions of democracy. The Stalin-Hitler pact left few illusions on that score. On Oct. 9, as if to make sure that no glimmer of misunderstanding should remain on this score, *Izvestia*, official Soviet organ wrote, in part: "The struggle against the ideology of Hitlerism is being put forward as a fundamental and even the only aim of the present war . . . Can one accept these arguments in favor of continuation of the war as well-founded and convincing to any extent? Everyone is entitled to express his attitude towards one or another ideology, to defend or reject it. But the extermination of people for the reason that someone does not like certain views and ideology is senseless and absurd cruelty. It throws us back to the dark of the medieval epoch of devastating religious wars for the extermination of heretics and dissentients . . . One may respect or hate Hitlerism just as any other system of political views. This is a matter of taste. But to undertake a war for the 'annihilation of Hitlerism' means to commit a criminal folly in politics."

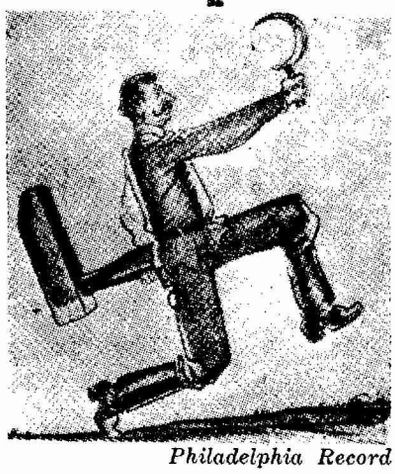
Just a "matter of taste!" And what is Stalin's taste? This *Izvestia* does not go into. One can only conclude that Moscow's six-year-old "opposition to Hitlerism" from 1933 to 1939 was just a verbal opposition, useful as a diplomatic instrument for making a deal with Hitler, and that all the "Leagues Against Fascism" which the Kremlin organized in so many countries were engaged in shadow-boxing. The discovery that Hitlerism is merely an "ideology" and not a state system is certainly something new. The Kremlin people have forgotten their Marxist textbooks. Their present "ideological" squirming shows that they are as bankrupt of ideology as their Nazi friends in Berlin.

American Chamber Fears Restrictions in Pittman Neutrality Bill

The American Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai, on Wednesday of this week, sent a cable to the Department of State pointing out the disastrous consequences for American shipping and business in the Far East which might result from passage of the Pittman Neutrality Revision Bill, unless accompanied by amendments. Members of the Chamber feared that restrictions on American shipping, designed with the European War in mind, might prevent calls of American vessels at such ports as British Hongkong, Singapore and Rangoon, or Hanoi, French Indo-China. The Chamber's cable, according to report, urged that the entire Pacific and Far East be eliminated by amendment, from application of the provisions of the revised neutrality legislation. It was feared that American ships might, conceivably, also be barred from calls at Shanghai, Tientsin and other Chinese ports.

Interest in the question was aroused by an article which appeared in *The Review* on Oct. 7 (Page 196) which pointed out that passage of the Administration's proposed bill, unless accompanied by amendments, might have "unexpected and disastrous results upon both American and Chinese business and general interests."

Goering Sends Gift Plane to War Commissar Voroshiloff



Philadelphia Record

The following Moscow dispatch was brought to Shanghai by the German *Transocean* news agency on Oct. 10:

"A German airplane of the "Fieseler Storch" type, piloted by members of the German air force, arrived at the Moscow airport and will be presented to the Soviet War Commissar, Marshal 'Klim' Voroshiloff, as a special gift from Field-Marshal Hermann Goering."

Americans Trust Neither German Nor British Official News

INTERESTING results, indicating the attitude of citizens in America to official news disseminated by the European democracies and by Germany, were obtained in a recent poll conducted by the American Institute of Public Opinion. To the question "Do you have confidence in the official news from Germany at the present time?" the response was 65 per cent no confidence, 33 per cent some confidence and one per cent complete confidence.

Answering the question "Do you have confidence in the official news from England and France at the present time?" eight per cent of those polled said they had complete confidence, 62 per cent some confidence, and 30 per cent no confidence.

In response to the question "Do you believe the Germans sank the s.s. Athenia, 60 per cent replied in the affirmative, 31 per cent had no opinion, while nine per cent voted in the negative.

Edwin L. James, chief editor of the *New York Times*, published a signed article on Sept. 17 in which he expressed astonishment at the extent to which not only German propaganda, but also the circulation of news from Germany, were in advance of Britain and France. When war broke out, he said, London and Paris reestablished their old-fashioned censorships which delayed the transmission of news and annoyed the press of neutral countries. Germany, however, did not interfere at all with the normal work of newspaper correspondents, who were at liberty to telephone and telegraph as before. Mr. James added that the German High Command also had the good sense to admit foreign journalists to the zones of military operations and to furnish far more matter-of-fact information on the actual fighting than the Allies.

A CORRECTION

In an article by S. Y. Wang which appeared in last week's issue of The Review, and which was entitled "Shanghai Schools Thrown into Turmoil as Agents of Wang Ching-wei, with Bribes and Bullets, Seek Control of Education," the name of Wang Ching-wei's newspaper in Shanghai was erroneously given as the Hsin Shun Pao, which is a Japanese Chinese-language paper. Wang's own organ is the Chung Hwa Jih Pao or Central China Daily News. The former paper, of course, is also a "puppet" newspaper and serves the aims of Wang Ching-wei's movement.

New Hitch Reported in Indo-China Shipments

Newly-imposed restrictions on the shipment of goods to China from French Indo-China have caused goods bound for Kweilin and Yunnan to pile up at the border, a Haiphong dispatch to the Chinese *Star Island Daily News* in Hongkong said this week, according to *Domei*.

The French authorities, the daily recalled, had enforced restrictions on China-bound shipments shortly after the declaration of war against Germany, but these curbs were relaxed following negotiations between French and Chinese officials. Mr. T. V. Soong, brother-in-law of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and chairman of the Bank of China, was among the latter.

The Customs authorities at the frontier were reported in the dispatch to be holding up shipments. This action, the Haiphong message said, has caused Chinese consular officials to advise importers to withhold the transportation of commodities through Indo-China as long as the restrictions are enforced.

Nippon Goodwill Plane Reaches Eternal City

The Japanese goodwill round-the-world plane "Nippon" arrived at Rome from Seville, Spain, on Monday of this week and was to take off for Athens Thursday morning on the next leg of its flight home to Japan. Flying to Alaska from Japan at the beginning of its earth-girdling flight, the Nippon next flew across the United States and then proceeded to South America. From Brazil it hopped eastward to Dakkar in West Africa, thence north to Spain, then across southern Europe to Italy. England, France, Germany and other European countries were dropped from the original schedule on account of the war. The Nippon has performed remarkably well, not a single mishap having upset the flights of the giant monoplane thus far.

Sister ships of the Nippon went into service on the Fukuoka-Taihoku (Formosa) route of the Japan Airways Company this week, *Domei* reported. The craft are known as the Mitsubishi Type-1 transport and are built by the Mitsubishi Heavy Industry Company.

Refugee Aid Must be Continued, Says Chamber

Although the Chinese refugee situation in Shanghai has improved now that the number of refugees has been reduced to less than 100,000 as compared with nearly 500,000 during the hostilities around Shanghai, local Chinese merchants and people will have to support these unfortunate people for at least another year. In other words, the monthly contribution campaign among Chinese merchants here in aid of refugees has been extended for another year.

This fact is mentioned as an order from the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai to all Chinese merchants who have been contributing money to the refugees. In its appeal for continuance of the campaign the Chamber states that despite the hard times the spirit of mutual aid during the national crisis should prompt people to help the refugees, whose support has become increasingly difficult as prices have been increased. The burden has not been reduced. On the contrary, it has been increased, the Chamber's announcement states.

3 Japanese Students Nabbed for Robbery

Three Japanese university students ended a spree before the Japanese Consular Police on Oct. 6 as they faced a charge of armed robbery lodged against them by the Shanghai Municipal Police. They were Jiro Yamamoto, 25, Taro Izumi, 21, and Masahiko Hara, 23, all of them second-year students at Tung Wen University on Avenue Haig.

The three youths were alleged to have threatened a chauffeur of the Japaese Military Police outside a Chinese brothel near the intersection of Avenue Foch and Chungking Road. Both the students and the chauffeur were intoxicated at the time, Japanese Consular Police said.

According to the S.M.P., the chauffeur was threatened with a pistol after being called outside the brothel by the three students. The pistol, police said, was stolen from a fourth-year student at the University. The chauffeur was relieved of about Y4 and about 60 cents in Chinese currency.

Double-Ten Anniversary Finds China Still Confident

CHINA celebrated her "Double-Ten" anniversary this year under circumstances more encouraging than anticipated and auguring well for the future. The successes of the Chinese Army in northern Hunan and the failure of the Japanese to set up their long-planned puppet central regime on October 10 have combined to enhance the morale of the Chinese troops as well as the Chinese people generally. The Hunan campaign possesses much greater significance than is generally realized. Militarily, it constitutes a crucial test of the strength of the Chinese and Japanese armies after more than two years of war. The failure of the Japanese to score a signal victory in Hunan, as they confidently expected, not only seriously reflects on the fighting quality of the Japanese troops but is bound to have an adverse effect on Japan's immediate political intrigues in China. It was intimated weeks ago that the Japanese intended to create the most favorable circumstances for the launching of Wang Ching wei's puppet ceneral government by discrediting the Chinese Army in battle. These expected favorable circumstances, however, failed to come about. With dissenssions rife in the camp of the puppets themsevlves, the prospect of Wang Ching-wei becoming Japan's chief henchman in China has grown dimmer.

Government Leaders Speak

The "Double-Ten" anniversary provided occasion for the issuance of numerous statements by Chinese Government's leaders, including Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Dr. H. H. Kung, Dr. Wang Chung-hui, and Gen. Chen Cheng. Elucidating China's stand in the present crisis, these messages voice China's determination to pursue the war of resistance against Japanese aggression until attainment of victory.

The National Government, in a manifesto issued on the occasion, reemphasized that it possesses the excluive right to rule the whole of China and to deal with foreign countries. Any agreement concluded by rebels or puppet organizations with any foreign country at any time will be null and void, the statement asserted.

Declaring that there can be no peace in China until China achieves final victory and that no everlasting peace in the Orient is possible unless the Chinese Revolution is successfully consummated, Gen. Chiang called attention of the nation to the following three points:

"1. Greater hardships are ahead of the Chinese nation and therefore further sacrifices will be necessary.

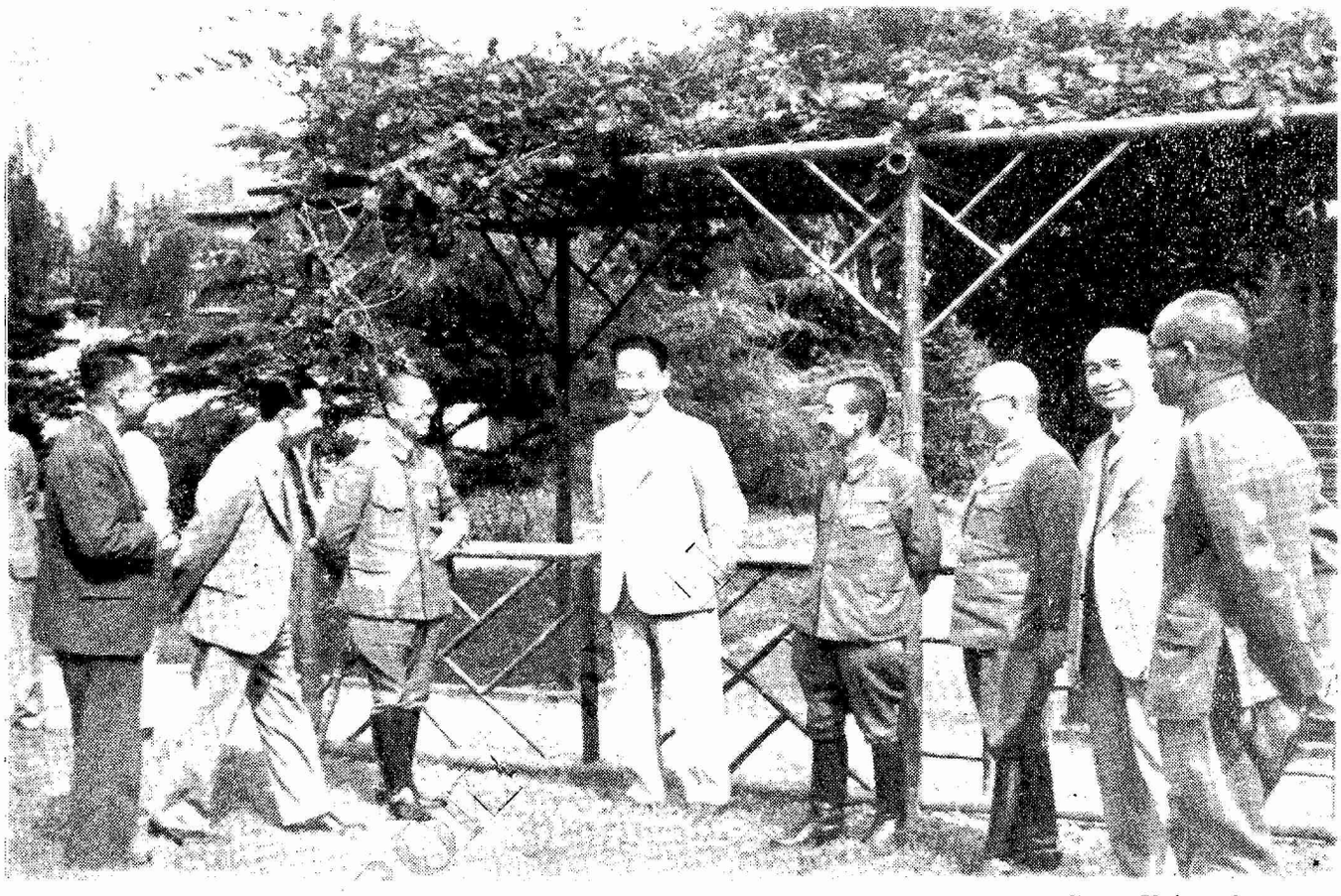
"2. Success or failure of the resistance campaign depends as much upon the armed forces as the civilians who can help in foiling Japanese military, political and economic invasions.

"3. All traitors must be wiped out because they are tools of the enemy's political offensive."

Gen. Chiang admitted that China's task of resistance is confronted with numerous difficulties, but asserted that there is no reason why China's revolution cannot succeed. He said that the China of 28 years ago could in no way be compared with the China of today, mililtarily, economically or diplomatically, yet Dr. Sun Yat-sen succeeded in overthrowing the Manchu regime and establishing a Republic.

The Generalissimo emphasized that a satisfactory foundation must be laid in the military realm which will enable China to score a final triumph. At the same time, he urged, it is necessary to weed out all traitors in order to crush the enemy's political regimes and mobilize the inhabitants in the rear and near the front to assist the army in the war of resistance. "We must so harrass the enemy and puppets that they will not have a single day's rest, thus making

Puppet Wang Gives Luncheon for Nippon General



Press Union photo

On Oct. 3 Wang Ching-wei entertained Lt.-Ge n. Otozo Yamada, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Force to Central China, at luncheon. Wang is pictured here with the Japanese general and some of his staff officers in the grounds of the fortifie d Wang residence and headquarters on Yu Yuen Road (Shanghai).

impossible their so-called economic reconstruction," Gen. Chiang urged.

No Quick Victory

Finally, the Generalissimo warned that the people should neither harbor a false sense of security nor wish for a quick end to the war. China has embarked upon a long trail, he added, and therefore time and patience are necessary to enable her to reach the goal—ultimate victory and success of the Chinese Revolution.

Further elucidating his statement issued on Oct. 1, condemning Wang Ching-wei for his "traitorous activities," Gen. Chiang declared that any regime that may be created by Wang can only be regarded as puppet organ with no authority to speak of. Expressing confidence that the various friendly Powers already understand the genuine sentiments of the Chinese people, Gen. Chiang said that the National Government, in prosecuting the war of resistance, is fulfilling the unanimous wishes of the people. Only when the aims of the campaign are completely achieved, Gen. Chiang added, can the hostilities be concluded and peace restored.

China will continue the war of resistance against Japan for five to ten years or longer until ultimate victory is achieved, declared Gen. Gen. Chiang in a recent message addressed to the 4th Party and Palitical Training Class now being hold at Chungking.

Chiang Takes Post

Gen. Chiang, whose arrival at Chengtu, capital of Szechwan, on Oct. 2 by air was kept a close secret, officially assumed his concurrent post as chairman of the province last week-end (Oct. 7). The entire city of Chengtu was beflagged on the occasion. Gen. Wang Tsan-hsu, the former chairman, who resigned in order to lead the Szechwan troops at the front, was also present at the inauguration ceremony. Addressing his staff, Gen. Wang urged them to carry out faithfully the orders of the Generalissimo as the new chairman. Gen. Liu Wei-hui, chairman of the newly-created province of Sikong, has arrived at Chengtu to report to the Generalissimo on the situation in his province.

Dr. H. H. Kung, president of the Executive Yuan, said that "it is with exceptional joy that we greet this anniversary of China's independence dav." Pointing out that Japan has failed both militarily and economically in her campaign in China, Dr. Kung remarked: "This occasion gives us cause for joy because it comes at a time when our enemy is encountering serious military drawbacks as has been evidenced in our recent victory in northern Hunan. Economically, the enemy is also doomed to failure as a result of many unsuccessful attempts to seize our material resources..."

Dr. Kung vigorously attacked the "puppet regimes," which, he said, can never succeed because they do not represent and are not supported by the Chinese people.

Despite the Japanese offensive which has been synchronized with the European war, Chinese strategy remains the same in waging the war of attrition, General Chen Cheng, director of the Political Department of the National Military Council, said in his statement issued on the occasion of the "Double Tenth." The war of attrition, however, he emphasized, "calls for more active and swifter operations at present."

Blow At Enemy

Referring to the Chinese victory in northern Hunan, Gen. Chen pointed out that the real significance of the battle did not lie in the successful defence of Changsha but in the fact that serious blows had been dealt to enemy forces. He explained that the success was partly due to the Chinese strategy which aims at striving to maintain the initiative on all fronts.

Predicting that the "war will continue with still greater vigor in the future," he said that the coming period "may prove still more difficult and more critical for the Chinese However, in that critical period lies the opportunity to attain a final victory."

Voicing confidence in China's future, Foreign Minister Dr. Wang Chung-hui, foresees her ultimate victory over Japan. After pointing out the aims of China's war of of resistance, namely, preservation of national independence and freedom and safeguarding of international justice and peace, Dr. Wang said:

"Twenty-eight years ago under the leadership of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, we were fighting for the establishment of the Chinese Republic, and today, 28 years afterwards, under the leadership of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, we are waging a bitter struggle to defend that Republic."

Dr. Wang emphasized that in spite of the fact that China has been fighting an enemy exceedingly stubborn and brutal, she has assurances of final victory which depends in a large measure upon the spiritual, rather than the material aspect of the resistance campaign. This, Dr. Wang said, makes it necessary to put into practice a spititual mobilization which calls for the further strengthening of China's internal unity.

Puppet vs. Puppet

Wang Keh-min, chief puppet of the Peiping Provisional Government who opposes Wang Ching-wei as "Super-Puppet" of a United Puppet Government at Nanking. Wang Keh-min has made many trips to Tokyo; Wang Ching-wei has thus far made only one.

Japan the Wrecker

Branding Japan as the wrecker of world peace anl order, Dr. Wang cited historical evidences to support his statement. He said: "Before the outbreak of the Manchurian trouble in 1931, the whole world lived in comparative peace, security, and prosperity. However, following that incident, all nations started making feverish war preparations. History is full of evidence pointing to the fact that Japan is the ringleader and responsible for the breaking of world peace and other."

Dr. Wang expressed the hope that the friendly nations which have shown China their sympathy and rendered her assistance will further take cognizance of this fact and seek to prevent Japanese aggression from spreading. He called attention to the fact that for more than two years, China has been fighting in utter disregard of the bitter sacrifices made in order to uphold the cause of world peace and as a result of China's gallant resistance, Japan is already showing signs of weakening.

Rumors emanating from Japanese sources that Dr. Wang Chung-hui had resigned because of the unfavorable effects of his statement suggesting that the United States is in a favorable position to mediate in the Sino-Japanese conflict were flatly denied in Chungking.

In a special "Double-Ten" message to the press, Eugene Chen, former foreign minister now residing in Hongkong, advocated China's intervention in the European war on the side of the Allied Powers, according to a Japanese report from Hongkong. Describing a belief in certain Chinese circles in Hongkong that the Allies might not win as "wrong and deeply dangerous," Mr. Chen said that a policy of neutrality was "precisely the line of action prescribed by Japan for the 'Provisional and Reformed' governments."

In order not to make Chinese intervention an idle gesture, Mr. Chen was said to have suggested the severance of China's diplomatic relations with Germany. To avoid the application to China of the American Neutrality Law, he advised, declaration of a state of war between China and Germany should be deferred until the Allies' need for manpower should become pressing. Mr. Chen was also alleged to have urged China to prepare for the recruitment of men for eventual wartime service in Europe.

Mr. Chen was further quoted as having said that China's delayed intervention in the last world war was responsible for the Allied Powers' action in making a deal with Japan concerning Shanghai. A similar danger existed today regarding the whole of China, he warned.

While the entire Chinese nation was celebrating national independence day, Wang Ching-wei and his newly-acquired associate, Kiang Kang-hu, leader of the so-called Social Democratic Party, also seized the occasion to make a vicious attack on the National Government and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

Describing Gen. Chiang as China's "aspirant Dictator" and openly advocating his overthrow, Wang in a lengthy statement entitled "A New Life for the Chinese Republic" bitterly assailed suppression of free speech in areas under the control of the National Government and charged Gen. Chiang with "lacking even the minimum moral and ethical qualifications of a normal human being."

Wang said that the Chinese people in the rear "are forced to burn firecrackers to celebrate victories which only exist in the newspapers while at the front they serve as cannon-fodder." Turning to the thoroughly threadbare theme of Sino-Japanese peace on the basis of the Konoye statement issued last December, Wang complained bitterly of the suppression of his "peace" proposals by Chungking in the rear as well as at the front. Referring to the recent statement on peace made by Foreign Minister Wang Chung-hui, he alleged that Dr. Wang had to issue two modifying statements after the original one "in order to avoid being assassinated." Bewailing the suppression of truth. Wang Ching-wei exclaimed: "Death would have been more merciful, for nothing is so degrading as to have one's mind enchained."

'Democrats' Join Wang

Emerging from long obscurity and trying to fish in troubled waters, Kiang Kang-hu, self-claimed founder and leader of the so-called Social Democratic Party of China, came forward with two statements, declaring his allegiance to Wang Ching-wei's "peace" movementt and supporting Wang's advocacy of the early inauguration of a constitutional government for China.

Kiang said: "As a private citizen, I am urged by my conscience to appeal to the National Government to negotiate an honorable and equitable peace with Japan. Since the sole aim of our war of resistance is the maintenance of our national sovereignty, racial liberty, and territorial integrity, any terms for peace which do not run counter to the above should be acceptable."

Kiang also out lined the platform of his Party, entitled "The Provisional Program of the Social Democractic Party of China." Among the points mentioned, he urged the promotion of an "honorable peace" between China and Japan, the abolition of one-party rule (alluding to the Kuomintang) and establishment of a democratic and constitutional government.

Trouble Between Puppets

In spite of his bitter attack on Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Wang Ching-wei is facing further difficulty in dealing with his recalcitrant rival in Peiping, Wang Keh-min, who is now openly opposed to his plan for the formation of a puppet "Central Government" at Nanking. Consequently, Wang Ching-wei's plans have been held up indefinitely.

According to a report from Peiping, Wang Ching-wei is expected to visit Peiping again to attend the seventh meeting of the so-called Joint Commission of the Nanking and Peiping regimes, scheduled to be held in the latter part of October. In addition to seeking a settlement of his differences with Wang Keh-min, Wang Ching-wei, it is stated, will attempt to enlist the aid of Marshal Wu Pei-fu by offering him the post of "pacification commissioner" in North China. In the event of a refusal of the offer by Marshal Wu, Wang is expected to ask Chi Hsueh-yuan, Peiping's "pacification minister," to head the commission.

The Japanese *Domei* agency reported from Hongkong that three Chinese, convicted of the murder of Tseng Chung-min, close associate of Wang Ching-wei, were sentenced to seven years' imprisonment by the French court at Hanoi on Sept. 24. The defendants, the report said, claimed that their object of attack was Wang Ching-wei and they killed Tseng by mistake.

A *United Press* message from London claimed that France recently intimated to the Chungking Government the advisability of concluding peace with Japan by negotiating with Wang Ching-wei. Queried on the matter, the Japanese Foreign Office declared that they had not been informed of reported French efforts at mediation.

Envoy's Resignation Denied

Reports that Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador at Washington had tendered or was about to tender his resignation drew official denials in Chungking last week-end. Quoting the Hongkong *Ta Kung Pao*, the Japanese *Domei* agency said Dr. Hu Shih had tendered his resignation due to recurrent illness which prevented him form attending properly to the duties of his office and that T. V. Soong, chairman off the Board of Directors of the Bank of China, had been stated as his successor. The *Ta Kung Pao* later printed a correction of the report, while the Hongkong office of Mr. Soong also issued a denial.

Gen. Yang Chieh, Ambassador to Moscow, has been recalled and will be succeeded by Gen. Ho Yao-tsu, former Minister to Turkey, according to a report from Chungking.

Dr. W. W. Yen, former Ambassador to the United States and the Soviet Union, who is proceeding to Victoria, Canada, as head of the Chinese delegation to the Institute of Pacific Relations conference, arrived at Naples, Italy on Monday of this week.

Yen Value Now Based on London-N.Y. Cross Rate

Effective since Sept. 30, the value of the Japanese yen in terms of the United States dollar is now being fixed on the basis of the sterling-dollar rate officially set by the Bank of England. Decision to thus fix the value of the yen was reached at a meeting of representatives of exchange banks in Tokyo, *Domei* reported. At the same time, it was announced, the value of the yen against sterling will be maintained at the rate of one shilling, two pence.

Wang's Aides Buy Up Copies of Newspaper

Thousands of copies of the *Chinese-American Daily News*, American-registered Chinese vernacular newspaper, fell into the hands of unidentified ruffians, believed connected with the Wang Ching-wei organization, when the paper resumed publication on Monday of this week following a three-week suspension by order of the Shanghai Municipal Police. Proprietors of the paper said that no less than 9,000 copies of the 30,000 printed were bought up in bulk by these persons, who practically snatched the news sheets from the hands of newsboys at various points in the down-town area.

The paper was banned by the S.M.P. (for a second time) after it had published detailed reports of attempts by Wang Ching-wei to gain control of the Shanghai schools, together with the names of Chinese educators who had joined the Wang Ching-wei faction. Terrorists armed with revolvers and hand grenades attacked the offices of the newspaper at 160 Ave. Edward VII on the night of July 22.

Liang Consults the Japanese Minister

Liang Hung-chih, (left) chairman of the Executive Yuan of the puppet Reformed Government in Nanking, discusses his problems with the new Japanese Minister-at-Large, Sotomatsu Kato.

Ships in Japan to Have Radio Equipment Sealed

Sealing of radio apparatus aboard all foreign ships while anchored or berthed in Japan's three largest trading ports, Osaka, Kobe and Yokohama, was ordered Oct. 5 by the Ministry of Communications in Tokyo, *Domei* reported, adding that the order will be enforced for the duration of the European war.

Gaimusho Officials Revolt in Tokyo

FOREIGN OFFICE REVOLT SPREADS TO SHANGHAI

The revolt of the staff of the Japanese Foreign Office spread to the service abroad when on Tuesday night of this week Yoshiaki Miura, Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai, and 40 diplomatic officials and employees of the local consulate-general cabled their resignations to Tokyo. Consul-General Miura said in an interview that it was most necessary in this time of critical international relations that Japan's diplomatic organization should function in a fully unified manner. Diplomatic representatives feared most receipt of orders from the home government by two different channels, which would be the case, he declared, if the projected new Trade Ministry functioned according to present plans.

Protesting against a decision of the Cabinet to create a Ministry of Trade which would, incidentally, absorb the Commercial Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office, practically the entire staff of the Japanese Foreign Office, including 300 subordinate officials, turned in their resignations on Oct. 6. During the past ten days, Admiral Nomura, recently-appointed Foreign Minister, has been seeking ways and means of bringing the dispute to an end.

It is the contention of the Foreign Office officials that all matters requiring diplomatic negotiations should be retained under the jurisdiction of the Commercial Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office, and not be handled by the new Trade Ministry.

After the officials had handed in their resignations, Admiral Nomura summoned them to a meeting and urged them to remain at their posts and accept the plan for the new ministry. The *Kokumin Shimbun* reported that members of Japanese embassies, legations and consulates all over the world were rallying to the support of the recalcitrant officials in Tokyo, to whom they had sent cables of encouragement, while the Privy Council, according to the *Hochi Shimbun*, is taking a serious view of the bureaucratic revolt in the Foreign Office, since it is likely to have deleterious effects on Japan's foreign service.

A "compromise plan" drawn up by Admiral Nomura, details of which were not disclosed, was rejected by the mutineers on Oct. 8 with the statement that they would stand by their demand for unification of political and economic diplomacy. The following day, at Admiral Nomura's suggestion, they proposed a substitute plan, but this was not likely to be accepted, *Reuter* reported, because it would be liable to undermine the Cabinet decision to create a Trade Ministry.

N.Y. World-Telegram

More American Fuel For Nippon Bombers

During the next three months more than three million barrels of petroleum will be shipped through Los Angeles to Japan under contracts announced by four leading California oil companies (General Petroleum, Associated, Richfield and Standard), according to a *Havas* report last week which stated that 30 Japanese tankers had already reached Los Angeles to load the liquid fuel.

Sincere Co. Gets Heavy Fine for Profiteering

A fine of $1,000 was imposed in a Hongkong court Oct. 4 on the Sincere Department store for raising prices in violation of the war-time Price Control Regulations, *Kuo Min* reported. Judgment in a similar case is now pending against the Wing On Department Store. Both concerns have large department stores on Nanking Road, in Shanghai, as well as in the British colony.

F.M.C. to Refuse Permits to Germans

The French Municipal Council will in future refuse building permits and commercial licenses to all Germans in the French Concession pending the investigation of individual applicants by the authorities, it was reported this week.

The order as it stands at present affects all persons with German passports, whether they be Jewish emigres or political refugees from the Reich. However, the ban is not intended to make the innocent suffer, it was learned, and licenses will be issued after individual cases have been investigated and found to be without ulterior motives.

The French Municipal Council is said to have solid grounds for suspecting that non-Jewish Germans, members of the intelligence service, have had their passports stamped with the glaring red "J" which designates German Jews, in order to avert suspicion.

Alleged Soviet Invasion of Sinkiang Stirs Interest; Britain Said Target

RELATIONS between China and Soviet Russia entered the political limelight when it was reported last week that Soviet troops had been concentrated on the border of Sinkiang province and that some of these forces had actually crossed the frontier into Chinese territory. The alleged invasion, which was reported in the New York *Times*, and reported from that paper by the London *Daily Herald* and *Daily Mail*, brought a prompt and vigorous denial from Moscow, a *Tass* communique on Oct. 6 stating that "this report is a malicious invention circulated for some provocative purposes."

Chungking Issues Denial

Military quarters in Chungking likewise issued a denial, stating that they had no knowledge of any Soviet troop movements across the Sinkiang border. They declared that Gen. Sheng Shih-tsai, governor of Sinkiang, had forces adequate to defend the borders and would prevent any Soviet troop incursions. Other Chinese officials stated that the report was probably a "piece of Japanese propaganda" designed to divert the world's attention from the fresh massing of Soviet troops along the Manchukuo border.

A *Domei* message from Hongkong on Oct. 5 said that there was uneasiness in Chungking due to the failure of Gen. Sheng Shih-tsai to reply to urgent inquiries of the National Defense Council regarding the reported Soviet invasion.

The *Japan Advertiser*, American-owned daily in Tokyo, wrote on Oct. 7 that reported Soviet troop movements on the Sinkiang border suggested that Britain was the target, for Afghanistan and Sinkiang lie between the Soviet Union and India. The *Hochi Shimbun* declared that Soviet penetration of Sinkiang aimed at the Bolshevization of China's northwestern provinces and the opening of a "red route" to India.

Soviet Advisers Arrive?

Hongkong dispatches published in Tokyo the same day, according to *Domei*, claimed that approximately 1,000 Soviet military advisers and technical experts "under the direction of the Comintern" had arrived in Lanchow, capital of Kansu province, while another 250 Soviet engineers had been sent by the Chungking government to the southwestern provinces. Arrival in China of such a large number of Soviet advisers, the agency said, "gives color to the report that the Soviet Union is planning to set up a Communist regime in the northwestern provinces of China."

Another Hongkong message published in Tokyo Oct. 7 said that the Chungking Government had decided to send Gen. Ho Yao-tsu and Gen. Chu Teh to Moscow, as representatives of the Kuomintang and Communist parties, respectively, in an attempt to sound out the Soviet Government regarding the latter's attitude toward Sinkiang and other northwestern provinces. Gen. Chang Chun, former foreign minister, was to be an additional member of the delegation, it was stated.

According to *United Press* from Chungking on Oct. 4, Gen. Chu Teh, who is commander-in-chief of the Eighth Route (former Red) Army, is planning a goodwill trip to Moscow, where he will also consult Soviet officials regarding further Russian assistance to China in connection with impending Chinese military operations in Shensi province, where the Eighth Route Army has its headquarters.

The Foreign Office in Chungking denied on Oct. 5, according to *United Press*, that Soviet Russia had demanded transfer of the Eighth Route Army to Yunnan from Shensi. The denial referred to a Shanghai press report which alleged Moscow had made such a demand so that the Eighth Route Army might be placed in a position to attack British Burma.

The German *Transocean* agency reported from Moscow on Oct. 4 that "all events in India are being most carefully watched by the Moscow press."

Gen. Li Tsung-jen Receives Newsmen

Photo by Thomas Kwang

Following a recent visit to the front, Gen. Li Tsung-jen, Commander-in-Chief of the Fifth War Zone (Central China) and of the Fifth Route Army in Kwangsi, received foreign press correspondents in Chungking. Left to right, James C. Stewart (Associated Press), George K. Wang (United Press), Mr. Vlachos (United Aircraft), Mr. Peter Kiang (Transocean Service), F. Tillman Durdin (New York Times), Wolf Shenke (D.N.B. Agency).

Tokyo, Nanking Linked By Radio Telephone

Radio telephone facilities between Tokyo and Nanking, seat of the puppet "Reformed Government," became available Oct. 8 following extension of the existing Shanghai-Japan circuit to the former Chinese capital. The charge is Yen 9 for a three-minute conversation.

French Police Round Up Communist Deputies

Premier Daladier dissolved the French Chamber by decree last week, and since the parliamentary immunity of deputies does not operate during recesses, proceeded with vigor to complete the dissolution of the Communist Party by jailing all the "Red" deputies upon whom the police were able to lay hands.

Twenty-six communist deputies of a total of 43 had been arrested up to the night of Oct. 7, *Havas* reported. Among those still at large was M. Maurice Thorez, secretary-general of the party, who could not be found. He was stated to have overstayed his military leave and therefore to be liable to heavy punishment in accordance with military law.

A new government decree, *United Press* reported from Paris Oct. 6, dissolved 67 district administrations which were controlled by Communist majorities. The decree was followed by widespread police raids on Communist quarters throughout Paris. The Communists had endeavored to avoid suppression of their party by changing its name to the "Workers and Peasants Party."

New Zealand Government Outlaws all Strikes

The New Zealand government has forbidden all strikes and lockouts, *Transocean* reported last week, quoting reports in the press of Amsterdam, which said that "special measures" will henceforth be taken to settle labor disputes. The same agency reported that 42,000 omnibus employees in London are demanding a 15 per cent wage increase to meet the increased cost of living.

China's New Vitality: The San Min Chu I Youth Corps

BY C. Y. W. MENG (孟長泳)

AMONG many official buildings in Chungking there stands a headquarters which is magnificent not so much for its appearance as for its internal organization and function. It is the General Headquarters of the Central Youth Corps of the San Min Chu I (Three Principles of the People) Youth Corps.

Through this organization, hundreds of thousands of the younger generation of both sexes between 18 and 38 are being trained. Upon completion of their studies and training, these young people will go out as social and political workers, spreading throughout the length and breadth of the country, mixing in the armies of the Chinese National Government and in the mass movement activities of 450,000,000 people. They will undertake many wartime activities for which they have been specially trained.

Organized Last Year

The present San Min Chu I Youth Corps was organized sometime in July of 1938 by the order of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who is now the Commander-in-Chief. In a letter addressed to the youth in the nation, the Generalissimo said that "the youth are the vanguards of the Revolution, and are the new vitality of the Nation....Upon them depend all social reforms and political renovations....To accomplish the stupendous tasks of our resistance and national economic reconstruction, there is indeed every necessity that the young generation should be organized and united to exert full efforts in these directions."

Dealing with the organization of the San Min Chu I Youth Corps, the Generalissimo said that, "the aim of the organization of the Youth Corps is to concentrate all young talents in the country, irrespective of whether they are soldiers, laborers, farmers, merchants or scholars, and to put them under the same training and in the same organization....To inculcate in them the principles of the New Life Movement, so that they form the basis for the construction of the San Min Chu I Republic.....The organization is not a way out for the youth, but a chance for them to present their freedom and life to the nation....It is not an organization for seeking pleasure and happinesss but rather to live a far harder life and to prepare for the task to come—the achivement of the Resistance Campaign and the national economic reconstruction and the realization of the San Min Chu I Republic!"

Organization of Youth

The organization of the Youth Corps is based on the principle of multiformity. The pyramidal system is in use. There is the Central Corps, the Branch Corps, the District Corps, the Divisional and Sub-Divisional Corps, each with its headquarters.

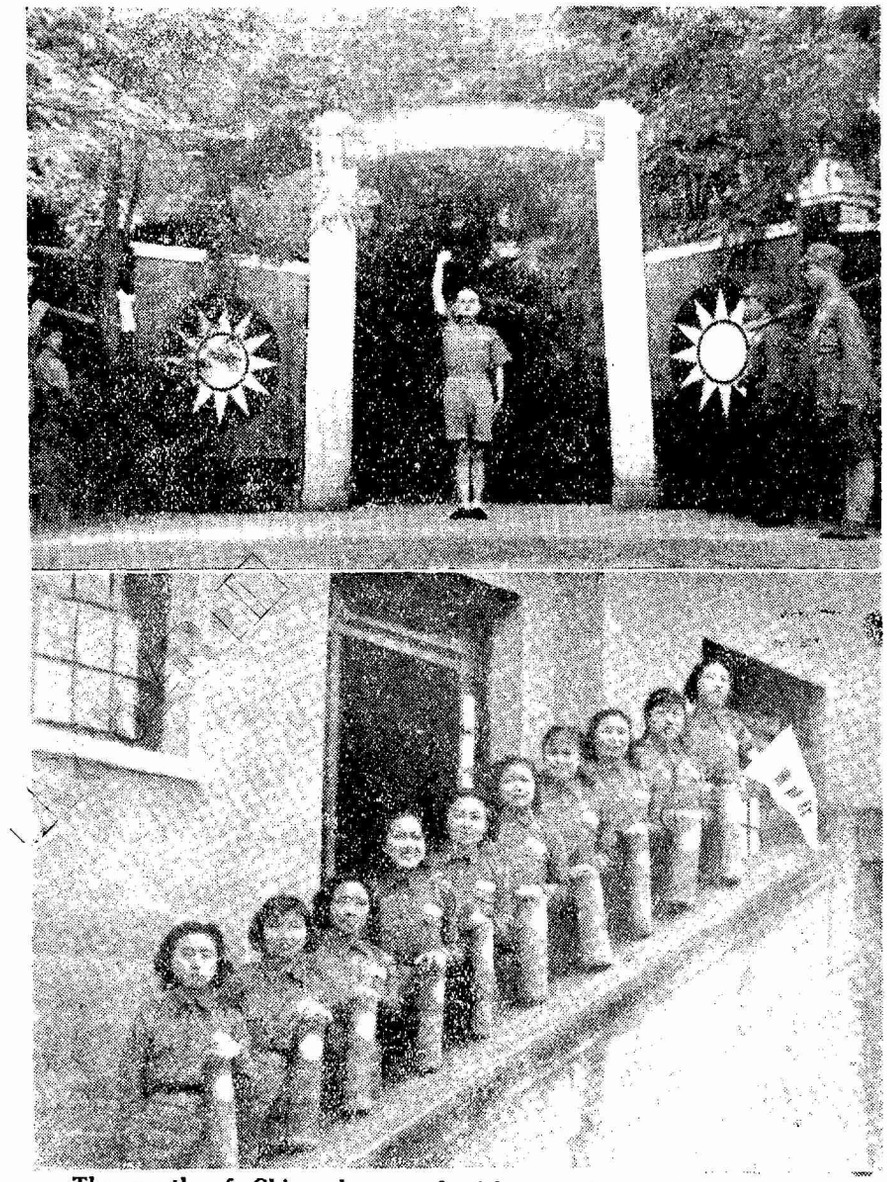
The General Headquarters of the Central Corps, which is located in Chungking, has a Board of Executives, consisting of 35 members with another 15 as substitutes. All of them are appointed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Youth Corps. Among these 35 members, nine serve as the members of the Standing Board of Executives, which holds meetings and conducts general affairs when the plenary meeting of the Board is not in session.

The Central Corps has also a Board of Supervisors, consisting of 15 members with another nine as the substitutes. All are appointed by the Commander-in-Chief. Among these 15 members, five serve as the members of the Standing Board of Supervisors, which holds meetings and conducts general affairs when the plenary meeting of the Board is not in session.

Under the Board of Executives, there are the Organization Section, Training Section, Publicity Section and Service Section. Under the Board of Supervisors, there are the Inspection Section, Examination Section and Settlement (of disputes) Section.

Every three months, the Boards of Executives and Supervisors hold a joint meeting presided over by the Commander-in-Chief of the Youth Corps, while the Standing

China's Youth in Training



The youth of China, boys and girls, are being trained for active citizenship through the medium of the San Min Chu I Youth Corps. Top picture shows the entrance to General Headquarters of the Central Corps in Chungking, while below is a section of the Women's Publicity Division of the Corps.

Boards of Executives and Supervisors hold meetings weekly.

Although in existence barely a year, the movement is progressing by leaps and bounds. The organization of the youth corps is now spreading throughout the whole nation, even in the most remote places, such as Sining in Sikong Province, Hweiyuan and Fangyang in Anhwei Province, Lanchow in Kansu Province, etc. Even in the war districts and in the districts where the guerrilla activities are going on, the organization and its activities are proceeding rapidly.

Its Activities

Shortly after their organization in Hankow, no less than 1,000 members of the Youth Corps volunteered to go to the fronts and to take up work in the war zones, while those who remained behind carried on their activities in the rear. To speak of Hankow alone, the youth who assisted the people in evacuating the city shortly before the Chinese abandoned it, numbered no less than 80,000 strong. After their removal to Chungking, they concentrated their attention on the following activities:

(1) To conduct a publicity campaign: The headquarters of the youth corps in different places are instructed to issue papers and other publications to further the cause of war by publicity. Today, the publicity service, including the wall papers, cartoons and placards of the Youth Corps, is one of the most attractive features in China's wartime capital. But what is going on in Chungking is also going on in other places where the Youth Corps have their headquarters.

(2) To establish youth service stations: The purpose of such an activity is two-fold: First, to render service to the youth in the war zones and their vicinity who may be desperately in need of relief, and to lead them to participate jointly in the national salvation activities and in the resistance campaign and national reconstruction. Up to now, I am given to understand that nine "stations" of this kind have already been established in different places.

Promoting Thrift

(3) To promote thrift and presentation-of-gold-to-the-government movement: I was told that the present campaign has already raised more than $100,000 in Chungking alone to swell the Chinese war chest. What surprises me most is when I discover the people even in the war zones and in the territories now under Japanese military occupation have also contributed their money to the Government, and their gold is being presented to the Government mostly through the Youth Corps in various regions.

(4) To solicit spiritual food for the soldiers now fighting on all fronts: By spiritual food is meant letters of consolation from all people, and magazines and newspapers collected from all sources, which are to be distributed at the fronts. I was told that no less than 160,000 copies of different publications have been collected by the Youth Corps in Chungking for the reading of the rank-and-file of the Chinese forces at the front.

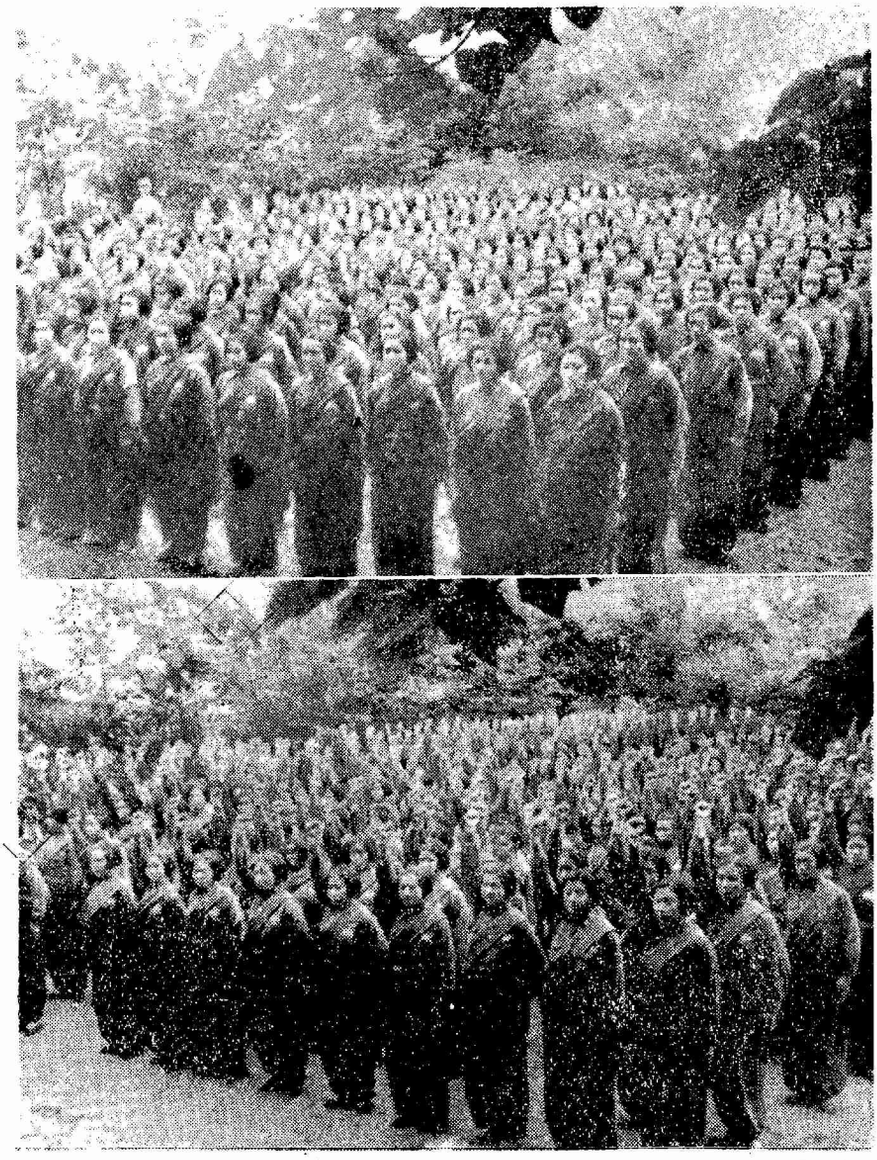
(5) To assist the police and gendarmes in the censor investigations: Those who are familiar with the situation will agree that such a measure is important, but such measure needs the service of many volunteers. The offer of service by the Youth Corps is therefore of great assistance to the local police and gendarmerie.

(6) To observe Youth Week: That is, one week following May 4 is now designated as "Youth Week." Apparently, it is in memory of the famous Student Movement of May 4, 1919 when students in the universities and schools in Peiping (then Peking) rose up to oppose the acceptance of the notorious Japanese Twenty-One Demands by Yuan Shih-kai. The officials told me that the purpose of the observa- is to promote the spirit of service to the Nation, and at the same time to enforce the Spiritual Mobilization.

In conclusion, the officials pointed out to me that "hereafter we will pay special attention to render social service in all directions, such as volunteer service, public health, public relief work, assistance to the poor, old and young." "So," they assured me that "we take vigorous steps to establish the Youth Halls, Summer Camps, Volunteer' Camps, etc. where the younger generation of both sexes are undergoing rigid training for service to the Nation. We want to organize the youth in the Nation; we want to coordinate their activities; and we want to produce a new vitality to carry out to a successful conclusion our stupendous task—the Resistance Campaign and the National Reconstruction."

Chungking, Sept. 21, 1939

China's Women—United and Organized



These two pictures, taken in Chungking, are of the Women's Section of the San Min Chu I Youth Corps. In the lower picture, they are seen taking the oath of loyalty and service.

Japan Cannot Rule China

BY HALLETT ABEND

(American Mercury)

JAPAN'S tremendous sacrifices and investments in more than two years of warfare in China are likely to prove useless. All the brilliant victories of her army are likely to fail in achieving ultimate triumph; her seeming conquests will probably be frittered away without bringing the hoped-for benefits to the nation—all because the Japanese seem curiously deficient in the political sagacity necessary to become a great colonial power. Their intense will-to-power is not backed up by those talents for painless administration and for winning over colonial populations which are as essential to successful empire building as military strength. Those very qualities which have made the army victorious in large measure destroy the value of its conquests, for it is army domination which makes Japan unable to placate conquered peoples.

Methods an Obstacle

The greatest obstacle to Japanese success in China is not a matter of troops, guns, airplanes, or even economic endurance. It is in the character of her colonial methods. Formosa, Korea, Manchukuo all demonstrate that Japanese overlordship tends to become a kind of permanent war instead of a stabilized colonial control. This is an aspect of the complex Far Eastern picture rarely drawn into clear focus by Western observers.

Neutral military experts on the scene, taking into account China's vast expanse and population, are convinced that Japan can never raise armies large enough to take over all of China, and can never sustain the financial and economic burden of supporting the maximum uniformed forces which her population can furnish. They are aware, further, that even though China could be "conquered" to the extent of military occupation of all her cities and lines of communication, the Chinese people could not be subjugated, or even placated—not, that is, by the only methods which the Japanese seem able to understand and apply.

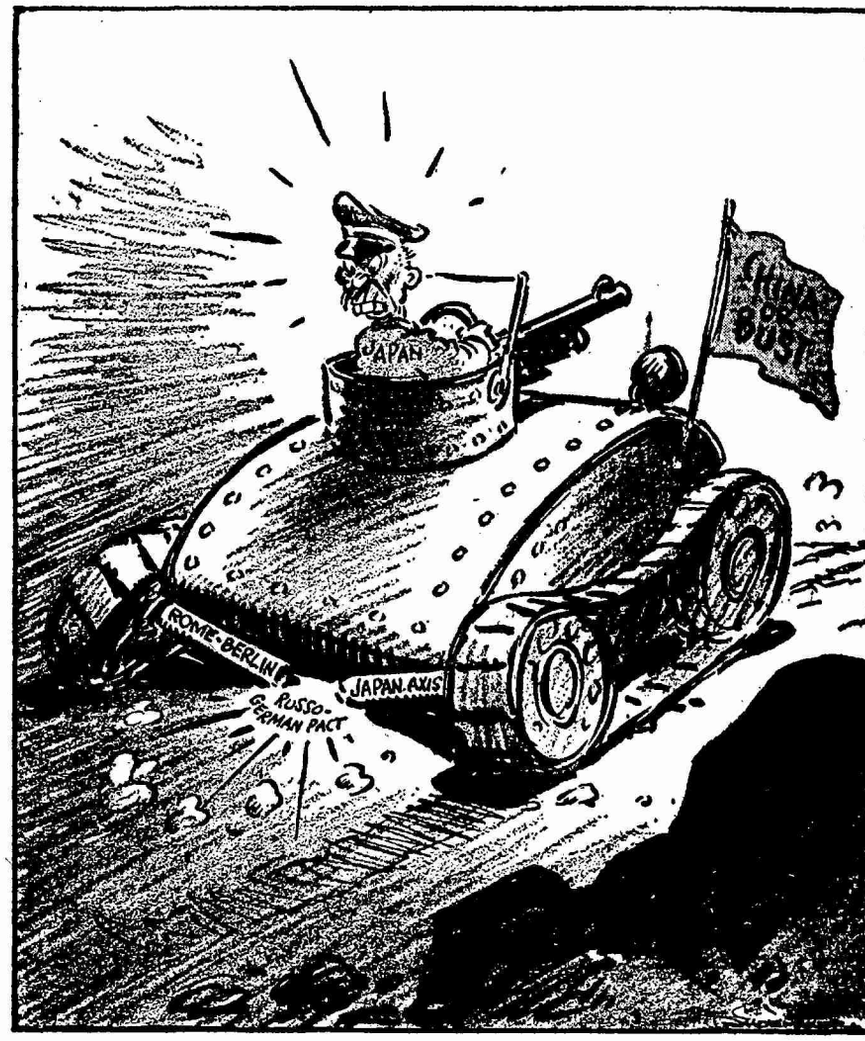
Japan Wants Peace

Today Japan would like to make peace; most of her moves in relation to England, for instance, are pointed in that direction. She is clearly ready to abandon the idea of conquest and domination of all of China, and would be grateful for a precarious settlement that would permit her puppets to control the coastal provinces while a potentially hostile "Chinese China" continued to exist in the vast interior. Such a peace would in reality be only a truce, for the free portion of the Chinese continent would strain persistently to rearm for a war of revenge, and political propaganda and conspiracy would keep Japanese-dominated areas in continuous secret ferment.

Japan's only hope of a genuine colonial victory is in striving for the physical and economic rehabilitation of the regions devaststated and conquered by her armies. If they can quickly be made prosperous once more, if Japan can support her army of occupation with profits from the lands she has invaded, then she might be able to prepare for another jump ahead. She could then at least be ready to meet the inevitable challenge from a China rearmed and reorganized. But that genius for adjustment is precisely what the Japanese, in all their attempts at empire building, have shown themselves without.

By mid-July of this year, when the war entered its third year, Nippon's armies already held practically the entire Chinese seacoast and most of China's great cities. Yet Tokyo itself does not claim that it has actually conquered the country, while the outside world is increasingly convinced that China cannot be conquered. Admitting that Japan by this time has won every objective for which she had started, it remains more obvious than ever that "time and space" are on China's side, and that Japan is still as far from decisive victory as she was on the night of July 7, 1937, when a few scattering rifle shots near Marco Polo Bridge, in the environs of Peking, started this grim and long-drawn-out contest.

Unexpected Mishap



Chicago Daily News

Expects China's Disruption

In a military sense Japan has already won the war. But in the larger sense only China can defeat China. Today Japan's hopes of genuine victory rest not upon military considerations but upon an estimate of Chinese national and personal character: Japan still expects political disruption and counts upon the proverbial Chinese willingness to compromise and bargain to displace the present unified will to resistance.

When the strategic and military history of this undeclared war is finally written, it will show that Japan accomplished wonders, considering the relatively small forces she has used. After two years of fighting, Japan's army in China proper—that is, in China south of the Great Wall and not counting Manchukuo—does not ex-

ceed 500,000 men. To this force has been entrusted the task of maintaining a loosely held "front line" stretching about 3,100 miles from Hangchow Bay in the vicinity of Shanghai to northwestern Suiyuan province near the borders of Outer Mongolia. This means an average of only 161 men to the mile, even if it were true that all this army was distributed along the so-called front line. But actually only about half of the army of occupation is anywhere near the front. The rest are used to garrison occupied towns and cities, to guard railways, highways, and canals and raid and pursue the guerilla and semi-bandit bands which ceaselessly harass the invader.

Another 500,000 troops are concentrated in Manchukuo where there is a 4,000-mile frontier to be guarded. Apparently it would require at least 500,000 men more to clean up the occupied areas in China proper, to disperse the guerillas, and make possible the resumption of farming, trade, and manufacturing. It is doubtful if Japan could endure such a further drain upon her man-power, for already there is a serious shortage of unskilled and farm labor in the islands of the Japanese Empire. Women are doing the work of men in the fields and mines and thousands of high school boy are being drafted for labor in munitions plants.

No Profits Yet

In most of the occupied areas, Japan's authority, and the authority of her puppet governments, actually does not extend beyond the range of the army's machine guns. This means that after two years Japan has not yet begun to make a profit from her gamble with fate. If the army in China does not soon begin to support itself upon the territory it occupies, the economic effects upon Japan may become disastrous. Militarily, economically, and politically China is proving to be one enormous quicksand. No sooner does Japan take another step forward, than the quicksands close behind her. To continue advancing is always possible; to retreat is not to be considered for a moment. As the Japanese move deeper into the interior, the Chinese become bolder in cutting lines of communication, raiding occupied towns and cities, destroying food and munitions depots.

No Colonizing Ability

Conditions in Japanese colonies on the mainland tell eloquently that Japan lacks the political instincts and wisdom possessed by great colonizing powers like England, France, and Holland. Japan has held Formosa for more than forty years, but the Formosans are not happy or contented. Japan has held Korea for over thirty years, and has, in a material sense, administered the peninsula so effectively that the population has practically doubled. Korea has been reforested, plagues and pests have been exterminated, floods have been brought under control, water conservation and irrigation have ended the recurrent droughts. But the Koreans hate the Japanese with a deep and flaming hatred.

It is the same story in Manchukuo. Weary of the exactions and misgovernment of the Chang Hsueh-liang regime, many Chinese in Manchuria were ready to welcome the Japanese as liberators from an intolerable yoke. Japan took over the country, gave it a stable currency, abolished a multiplicity of crushing taxes, built highways, expanded the railway system, developed some industry, and gave benevolent but self-interested attention to the needs of the peasants. Yet today Manchukuoans hate the Japanese, and this hatred swells year after year.

Opening the Door!

Chicago Daily News

The cartoon appeared at the time of America's abrogation of the Japanese - American Commercial Treaty of 1911. The abrogation will become effective in January.

Uprisings in Manchukuo

In Manchukuo sporadic uprisings continue in spite of the 500,000 Japanese troops there. It is the boast of the Japanese military that the 150,000 guerrillas and armed bandits left in Manchuria when Chang Hsueh-liang's armies were driven out have been nearly exterminated. Less than 20,000 of these trouble makers remain, and they have been isolated in a mountainous, forested region far from the railways and large towns and cities. Nevertheless there is still ample trouble and peril in Manchukuo, partly of local inspiration and financing, and partly directed and financed by the Chinese Government at Chungking. Night attacks upon the railways are frequent, usually involving the dynamiting of bridges, destruction of tracks, and the killing and wounding of Japanese sentries. Occasionally more serious affairs occur. An explosion and great fire at the Mukden airport, which resulted in the destruction of more than sixty military planes, was attributed to an anti-Japanese conspiracy, and several oil tank fires can also be safely blamed on the enemies of the present regime.

In Korea, Japan is forced to maintain a permanent garrison force as large as that kept in all of India by Great Britain, though Korea has less than 24,000,000 people against India's 350,000,000. The Koreans in their homeland have been effectively disarmed, but they maintain revolutionary workers and societies at many points in the Far East, including the foreign-controlled area at Shanghai, and at Manila, Hongkong, and Singapore. These workers make a specialty of political assassinations of Japanese.

Held Down by Fear

In view of this record, how can Japan hope to subdue and hold in subjection even that portion of China which her armies now occupy? Within her so-called front lines, which at some places run as far as 600 miles inland, there are approximately 230,000,000 hostile or non-cooperative Chinese. To win and hold the tolerance or allegiance of even a small portion of this enormous population would call for the utmost political and administrative sagacity. And Japan is making no discernible effort to win over these masses of Chinese. Instead, her army is apparently trying to hold them in subjection by harshness and fear.

Such a feat of sheer force might conceivably work if the territory now held by Japan were the whole of China and encompassed the whole Chinese race. But such is not the case. So-called "free China," the portion still under the Chungking government headed by General Chiang Kai-shek, is actually much larger than the portion overrun by Japanese armies. In "free China" are an additional 200,000,000 or more Chinese who continue to advocate and support resistance. From "free China" into the occupied areas flow continuous streams of guerilla fighters, propagandists, and organizers. And abroad, in the Malay Peninsula, Java, the Philippines, America, and Europe nearly 15,000,000 more partriotic Chinese send money to their homeland to help finance continued resistance. Under these circumstances domination by naked force seems doomed to ultimate failure.

New Order Blocked

The establishment of the "New Order in East Asia" desired by Japan is blocked, in the final analysis, by the ingrained arrogance with which the Japanese express their feeling of racial superiority over the peoples of the Asiatic mainland. In their homeland the Japanese rank among the most polite and hospitable people in the world. And their politeness is not a mere convention of bowing and smiling—it is based upon an innate kindliness, upon a genuine instinct to be helpful and friendly. But put a Japanese on the Asiatic mainland, put him into any kind of uniform—soldier, sailor, police, customs examiner, passport official—and for some reason he is a changed person.

If the Japanese fail in China, as I believe they will, it will be primarily because they do not treat the Chinese like self-respecting human beings. Knowing, as they do, the emphasis which the Chinese put upon "face," this is a stupid mistake. The Japanese, I am aware, talk of their ardent and frustrated desire to have the Chinese "cooperate," but the cooperation demanded is the kind they would expect from a lowly

servant who obeys orders with alacrity. It is perhaps natural for the Japanese to be unable to conceal their scorn for certain of the Chinese whom they have bought, body and soul, to help carry out their ambitious designs. No buyer has any respect for the human creature he has purchased for his own uses. But the Japanese on the mainland, or the vast majority of them, adopt a scornful, condescending attitude toward the Chinese people as a whole. And this, though based on military superiority, is unjustified. The Chinese have shown themselves valiant foes—so valiant that many foreign military experts think China would have been victorious in the first year of the war if she had possessed even half a navy, and had been equipped with airplanes, tanks, and artillery in adequate quantities.

Why China Fights On

Were the Japanese attitude that of a generous victor toward an admittedly courageous but vanquished foe, there might be a chance for durable peace. But the Chinese are convinced that Japan intends to make them a race of virtual serfs, so they fight on and on. Japan derived much of her civilization, her literature, and many of her arts from ancient China, and thus the Japanese, more than any other race, should have a full understanding of the fact that they can have no peace with China as long as they treat its people as a subject and inferior race.

According to the highest Japanese spokesmen Japan is waging this undeclared war with only a few major objectives—to found a "New Order in East Asia," to put an end to anti-Japanism in China, to terminate China's "semi-colonial" status, and to make impossible the further spread of communism amongst the Chinese. So far she has failed conspicuously in this whole program. Her shells and bombs have blasted to destruction all the bases of law and order in the areas she has overrun, and today in the occupied areas banditry is as much a scourge as it was during the worst of the long era of civil wars. Thus far, in the areas which Japan has conquered, literally nothing has been done to make the lot of the Chinese people any better than—or even as good as—before the shattering war was started. Far from ending anti-Japanism, all the events of the last two years have spread and deepened Chinese hatred of Japan.

Against the West

As to the "semi-colonial" status which Japan says she wants to end, China interprets Japan's policy as aiming to oust all foreign influence solely in order that the Japanese may reduce the Chinese to vassalage. And instead of checking the spread of communism, the war has brought to the Chinese people such poverty, destruction, and despair, particularly in the occupied areas, that the people are ready to listen to almost any political doctrine offering even the hope of relief.

While the war drags on indecisively there are recurrent reports that serious differences of opinion have developed, even in the Japanese army's high command. The group which for two years has favored "the knockout blow" is still very strong, but there is a noticeable growth of influence in the group which opposes advancing ever farther inland. This second group favors settling down, holding the front lines where they are today, cleaning up the guerillas and the bandits, and pushing economic development and rehabilitation in the immense occupied territories. Meanwhile China insists that she has been wise in "sacrificing space for time," and counts on time to defeat the invaders.

That 'Geographic Expression'

Tokyo once called China "a mere geographical expression," and is learning to its cost that the description was a good one—in a military and strategic sense. Geographical spaces, the policy of gradual dispersion before a militarily overpowering foe—these have helped China and may yet defeat Japan. But even if Japan is not defeated, even if she retains a military stranglehold on a huge segment of the country, she is unlikely to become a colonial power in the sense that the European colonizing nations are such. It is apparently not in her character.

Rules Adopted For Admitting Refugees

Principles governing restrictions on the landing in Shanghai of European refugees, principally Jews, have been adopted by representatives of the Japanese Consulate-General, the Shanghai Municipal Council and the French Municipal Council the *Tairiku Shimpo* reported last week.

Authorization for landing in Shanghai will be given only to those refugees who

1. Have landing permits issued by the Japanese authorities, the Shanghai Municipal Council, or the French authorities in Shanghai, and
2. Have a sufficient amount of money to prevent them from becoming public charges.

The term "Jewish refugee," it was also understood to have been decided, will be dropped in favor of the appellation "Central European Refugee," according to the Japanese daily.

Mr. Shiro Ishiguro, Japanese Consul, Mr. E. T. Nash, the Shanghai Municipal Council; M. Studer, the F.M.C. and Mr. E. Kann, the Shanghai Jewish Committee discussed the problem, according to the *Tairiku Shimpo*.

Rice Consumption to be Curtailed in Dai Nippon

With rice production down this year as a result of drought in western Japan and Korea, the Ministry of Agriculture in Tokyo announced last week that compulsory restrictions on rice consumption would become necessary, *Domei* reported. Efforts would also be made, it was stated, to induce the population to appease their appetites by eating substitute victuals. In order to effect curtailment of rice consumption, Article VIII of the National Mobilization Act is to be invoked.

Indian Nationalists Said Bartering War Support

Leaders of the Congress Party in India are reportedly incensed by a recent remark of Lord Zetland, British Secretary of State for India, who declared in the House of Lords that Indian Nationalist politicians are bartering with the British Government regarding the terms upon which they will support Britain in the European war. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, according to a London report in the Moscow press brought to Shanghai by *Transocean*, declared that the Congress had demanded a clear statement of British war aims, not for barter purposes, but because India was not prepared to participate in an imperialistic war.

Reports from Delhi published in Amsterdam stated that the Viceroy of India, Lord Linlithgow, held a lengthy conference with Mahatma Gandhi, Indian Nationalist leader, On Oct. 5, the subject of discussion being the international situation.

Nippon Airmen Bomb Another U.S. Mission

The number of American mission properties bombed by Japanese planes this year mounted to more than 50 when Japanese planes bombed the Southern Baptist mission at Ihsien, Shantung, on September 22, American authorities in Peiping disclosed Oct. 6, according to *United Press*.

> Japanese planes dropped four bombs on the mission property although large American flags were clearly displayed and the location of the property had been communicated to the Japanese authorities at their request months ago. The mission buildings were badly damaged, but six American missionaries on the premises escaped injury.

The latest attack on American mission property is being protested to the Japanese Embassy in Peiping. The list of cases affecting American property and rights in China now pending between the United States and Japan is understood to exceed 1,000.

Suma to Succeed Kawai As Gaimusho Spokesman

Mr. Yakichiro Suma, former counsellor of the Japanese embassy in Washington, who was recalled soon after America's abrogation of her treaty of commerce and navigation with Japan on July 26 of this year, will be appointed director of the Bureau of Information of the Japanese Foreign Office as part of the widespread reshuffle of Japanese diplomats undertaken by the new Foreign Minister, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, *Domei* reported last week. He will succeed Mr. Tatsuo Kawai, who has been chosen to replace Mr. Kuramatsu Murai as Minister to Thailand (Siam), it was stated.

China Troupe Captivates American Audiences, Raises Money for Relief

BY CHRISTINE

IN March, this year, there appeared in the smart American monthly magazine, *Vogue*, an exquisite and exotic full-page photograph, in color, of three beautiful young Chinese women dressed in historical costumes of their country. *Vogue* paid the famous photographer Steichen U.S.$1,000 for this single picture.

The caption of the photograph said: "Chinese ladies appear in 'An Evening in Cathay' for the benefit of Chinese charities," and behind both picture and caption there lies a story.

Three Brilliant Amateurs

The three "Chinese ladies," whom *Vogue* called "three brilliant amateurs," were Mrs. Averil Tong, Miss Virginia Chang now Mrs. K. Yu, wife of the secretary of Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States,) and Miss Ethel Chun. These three young women formed the feminine contingent of "The Chinese Cultural Group," which last winter made a double tour of 32 states in America, under the sponsorship of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China.

This tour, which lasted for eight months and was finished early this spring, had its beginning two years ago, shortly after the hostilities broke out in China. It originated with Mrs. Tong, who, in her own words, asked herself "why we Chinese, instead of always arousing sympathy by picturing our plight and the destruction around us, cannot win that same friendship by an exchange of the music, songs and beauty that belong to us."

Large Sum Raised

From that thought began the "Evening in Cathay" which not only delighted the many audiences before whom it was played in America, but also sent approximately U.S.$20,000 to China's aid and also paved the way for the Million Dollar National Drive the Bureau subsequently planned.

Mrs. Tong, who had studied China's dramatic art and Chinese dancing and music for many years, rallied her friends about her, both for financial and artistic aid. Her teacher, the great Dr. Mei Lan-fang, offered to design the costumes. Messrs. S. F. and Y. K. Chow, of the famous Chinese theater here, the Carlton, helped with scenery and technical details.

The lovely daughter of one of China's diplomats, Virginia Chang, who was also an ardent student of Chinese dance and drama, was enthusiastic about joining the troupe, and immediately became Mrs. Tong's closest colleague in the project. Miss Ethel Chun, grand-daughter of Sir Shouson Chow, of Hongkong, became the third member of the group, and the nucleus of the "Chinese Cultural Group" was formed.

Lengthy Preparation

It was not all as easy as that, however, and Mrs. Tong held that her greatest inspiration, in the face of the discouragement and setbacks that necessarily followed such an ambitious plan, was Mrs. Milton J. Helmick, who became chairman of the "group." Subsequently, Mrs. John Potter also of Shanghai, added her encouragement, aid and insistence that the project would be successful, and it was these two American women who, "behind the scenes," literally pushed the often disheartened young actresses towards the footlights of the Broadways of America.

Preparation for the tour lasted 18 months. One year and a half of apparently endless rehearsals, of innumerable disappointments and, not the least, the not so gentle scoffing of many Chinese friends, who maintained that the whole idea was born to failure.

Rehearsing with the three girls were seven young men, among them the best musicians in China, Mr. Sung Yue-tuh, Mr. Wei Chung-loh. There were also Messrs. Kwan Hung-ping, Ling Ya-yei, Wang Ven-piao, Hsu Kwang-nee and Chow Tse-peng, all either expert musicians or fine actors.

At last all was ready, and the troupe of 10 young people, chaperoned by Mrs. L. N. Chang, mother of Virginia, set forth for America with ten big boxes of magnificent costumes and beautiful backdrops, including one of Prussian blue satin sprayed with silver plum blossoms. They chose to take a slow freighter, both because it was cheapest and because they would have more time for further rehearsals.

Funds Low, Hopes High

They arrived on the West Coast in the fall of 1938, with not much money, but with high hope and determination for success. Like all troupers, especially timid beginners, they had immediate trouble with their baggage. The Customs officials overcame their intimidation at the wonderful costumes with their "pearls" and "jade" by refusing to believe the gems were only paste, and by charging them U.S.$370 duty. Paying that amount out of the very meager fund which they had brought to keep them going until they got started, reduced the troupe to thin rations and four of China's feminine socially elite experienced for the first time just how filling and satisfactory a five-cent American hamburger could be.

Toured the United States

Two members of the troupe which toured the United States as described in the accompanying article: Left, Mrs. Averil Tong—right, Miss Virginia Chang.

Mrs. George Fitch, Mrs. Arthur Young, Mrs. Chester Fritz and Mr. T. K. Chang, Chinese Consul in Los Angeles, soon came to the rescue, however, and the first successful performances were given at Pomona College, not far from the city. It was here, too, that the group made the music for the Chinese refugee film, "The 400,000,000," taken in the interior of China.

San Francisco was the next stop, and all appearances there were under the direct sponsorship of the China Relief Committee. As the number of their performances grew, so did the profits they were able to turn over to the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, the very powerful China Society, the China Civilian Relief, the Rice Bowl Committee (for civilian relief) and many other organizations of aid to China, all through the parent sponsor, the American Bureau for Medical Aid. None of the receipts was ever handled by the group, but was at once turned over for distribution, through the proper channels, among the various China aid organs in America.

The two Roosevelts, Theodore Jr., and Kermit, both of whom were active members of the Rice Bowl Committee, and Mr. Roy Howard, the newspaper magnate, were also among the many who helped the "group" on its way across the continent.

On to Broadway

By February, when they reached New York, the troupe no longer had mere

sponsors, but a commercial booking agent whose ever-keen eye for new and original entertainment had been caught by the tremendous amount of publicity that followed "An Evening in Cathay" wherever it was given.

After trouping since October, the group could no longer be considered amateurs, for they were scheduled to appear in the Mercury Theater (of Orson Welles fame) on Broadway, New York.

The opening night was a social triumph and Nancy Randolph, writing in the *Daily News*, said that "the Mercury Theater last night boasted enough precious stones, gorgeous gowns and beautiful women to make its plush neighbor, the Metropolitan Opera House, turn temporarily green with envy."

Next morning, however, came the real test—Mrs. Tong called it the "most triumphant and most terrifying" moment of the tour—to know how the hard-to-please American critics would decide their fate. The New York critics were not only kind, but were anxious to acclaim, with the result that the five nights for which they were booked in the Mercury Theater netted a total of U.S.$7,300 and heavy public demand for a return engagement.

Social, Artistic Triumph

From that time onward, the tour was not only an artistic triumph but a social one as well. The group, especially the three young women, was no less than lionized wherever they went. Mrs. Roosevelt, the wife of the President, and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, sponsored their appearance in Washington, and Miss Anne Morgan invited them to her famous charity ball at the Metropolitan.

The largest and most expensive hotel in Chicago offered them free accommodation if they would only spend their stay in the Windy City in its luxurious rooms.

None of this fanfare turned the head of any of the youthful group, however, and the three young girls, who were accustomed to servants and amahs all their lives, did their own washing in modest hotel rooms just as all good troupers learn to do. There was no smoking or drinking, not even at the many parties to which they were invited, during the whole tour. For each member of the "group" kept foremost the object of this unprecedented tour—to aid China's millions, who had been brought low by a war not of their own making.

It would be impossible here to recount further the numerous adventures of goodwill and friendliness which befell this group at the hands of enthusiastic Americans. Let it suffice to say that they made much money, and, more important, many friends for China.

Before they sailed for France, en route home, it must be told, however, that the group had dwindled to nine, for Miss Virgina Chang had been left a happy bride in Washington, where she is now a brilliant and charming hostess as the wife of Mr. Yu.

Reduced to Eight

By the time they left France, they were only eight and Mrs. Chang and Mrs. Tong were the only feminine members remaining. This time it was Ethel Chun, who had been left behind to arrange for the exhibition and sale of the costumes used in "An Evening in Cathay," under the sponsorship of Madame Wellington Koo, wife of the Chinese Ambassador.

Miss Chun also had the distinction, while in Paris, of singing before President Lebrun of France, at a large party given by the Chinese Ambassador. She wore the Persian blue and apple-green costume in which she had sung the haunting old Chinese folk-songs, "The Great Wall of China" and "The Shepherdess" before so many American audiences.

All the nine members of the Mission have now returned and are separated, each to his personal affairs. They all remember, however, with a warm glow of satisfaction, that which they have done for their country—that is to have secured, through their own gracious charm and the medium of China's ancient art and culture, the sincere admiration, sympathy and friendship of the country in which they first became "troupers."

Gross receipts from the various performances, handed over to the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, are listed below, total receipts in each city being shown :—

DATE	CITY	AMOUNT (U.S. dollars)
1938		
Oct.	—Los Angeles	3,411.93
Nov.	—San Francisco	3,587.00
1939		
Jan.	—Philadelphia	3,275.80
	New York City	5,176.00
	Boston	6,500.00
Feb.	—New York City	7,300.00
	Washington, D.C.	3,008.50
	Worcester, Mass.	619.00
	Manhasset, N.Y.	900.00
	Nashville, Tenn.	613.00
	Columbus, Miss.	400.00
	Memphis, Tenn.	608.85
	Norman, Okla.	100.50
Mar.	—Washington, D.C.	1,861.37
	Evanston, Ill.	979.50
	Chicago, Ill.	2,362.05
	Rochester, N.Y.	830.10
	Brooklyn, N.Y.	475.50
	Princeton, N.J.	1,139.00
April	—Charlotte, N.C.	342.50
	Greensboro, N.C.	200.00
	Greenville, N.C.	350.00
	Chestnut Hill, Mass.	500.00
	Boston, Mass.	535.00
	Hartford, Conn.	350.00
	Chicago, Ill.	3,098.00
May	—Battle Creek, Mich.	818.50
	Detroit, Mich.	1,800.00
	Syracuse, N.Y.	853.00
	Bronxville, N.Y.	350.00
	Stamford, Conn.	1,221.00
	New Haven, Conn.	775.00
Sale of costume		400.00
Sale of programs		945.00
From Chinese Embassy		1,000.00
Payment by Vogue for color film for publicity		1,000.00
TOTAL		$57,686.10

Missionaries Allowed to Return to Shanghai U.

The Japanese Embassy announced this week that preparations had been completed for the reopening of Shanghai University for residence by missionaries of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society. It would not be opened to the public, the Embassy said, because of location in a military district, but all persons connected with the school would be granted the necessary facilities.

Situated in the Yangtszepoo district, the University was occupied by Chinese troops in the early part of the Shanghai hostilities. Japanese troops seized the place on Aug. 13, 1937, evacuated it after a short while, then reoccupied it again on Aug. 18, continuing in possession until July 5 of last year. From the latter date until today the mission owners of the property have not been allowed to resume occupancy.

Puppets Apologise For Night Raid

A formal apology for the arrest and detention of Mr. James Ward, employee of Reuters Agency in Shanghai, by the "Ta Tao" police on the evening of Oct. 5, was tendered to the British Consul-General, Sir Herbert Phillips, by two officials of the Shanghai "Special Municipality" who called at the British Consulate-General Oct. 6 and stated that the "Ta Tao" policemen had entered Mr. Ward's house not knowing it was the property of a third-power national, adding that the "Ta Tao" official responsible for the incident had been punished.

The raid on the Ward residence, which is situated at House 23, Lane 1984, Bubbling Well Road in the "badlands" area, occurred at 8.10 p.m. After seizing an amateur radio transmission set and a typewriter, the "Ta Tao" Police took Mr. Ward to 76 Jessfield Road, commonly known as the headquarters of Wang Ching-wei's "Special Service Corps." Mr. Ward was detained at 76 Jessfield Road for about 15 minutes before being removed to 94 Jessfield Road, which is the Western District headquarters of the Japanese gendarmerie. At 12.55 a.m. he was released at the instance of two British consular officials, a British military escort and three senior officers of the Shanghai Municipal Police.

A Japanese Army spokesman stated at a press conference that the "Ta Tao" police, in raiding Ward's home, were looking for a Chinese named Wang who was suspected of maintaining illegal radio communications with Chungking.

News Agency Raided

About the time this explanation was being made (Oct. 6), A Japanese photographer, accompanied by a Korean helper, broke into the office of the Fleet News Agency at 160 Avenue Edward VII and took pictures of the interior with the aid of flashlight bulbs. Officers of the Shanghai Municipal Police arrested the pair as they dashed from the building. They were released when Mr. B. Hayton Fleet, proprietor of the news agency, declined to press a complaint and after they had explained that they had been sent by the *Tairiku Shimpo*, Japanese Army organ, to take the pictures because *Fleetnews* was suspected of being anti-Japanese. They admitted that they had trespassed and expressed their regrets.

On Oct. 9, the Japanese-controlled Chinese language newspaper *Hsin Shun Pao* delivered a strong editorial attack on the Fleet News Agency. Branding it as a "puppet" of the Kuomintang Government, the paper charged the agency with fabricating news reports which were entirely groudless for sale to local anti-Japanese publications and with receiving subsidies from Chungking. Every news agency worthy of the name, the proper declared, has branch offices at sending points, but *Fleetnews* messages "may carry a Tokyo, Kobe, Harbin, Chungking, Hankow or Canton dateline where the agency has neither representatives nor correspondents."

Nippon Army Routed on Changsha Front; Chinese Hail Big Victory

RALLYING in remarkable fashion after halting the Japanese drive on Changsha, capital of Hunan province, Chinese troops stepped up their counter-offensive, and by the end of last week had driven the invading Nipponese troops back across the Sintsiang River, thus recovering all ground lost since the commencement of the Japanese advance on Sept. 23. Complete absence of the usual Japanese field dispatches and "cover up" statements by the Japanese Army spokesman in Shanghai lent strength to claims by Chungking that China's forces had scored a notable victory on the fields of Hunan and delivered a resounding blow to the invaders, comparable in magnitude to the Japanese defeat at Taierhchwang.

Reward for Troops

While mass parades were taking place in Chungking early this week to celebrate the military victory, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek allotted $150,000 as a reward to the Chinese troops in northern Hunan for their "sweeping victory" on the Changsha front.

Chinese reports on Tuesday of this week declared that retreating Japanese troops were being "hotly pursued" and that Chinese troops, having driven them back across the Sintsiang River, were advancing rapidly on Japanese-occupied Yochow, which was the southernmost point taken by the Japanese Army on the Hankow-Canton Railway after the fall of Wuhan in October of last year. Yochow is situated on the Yangtsze River in the northeast corner of Hunan province close to the Hupeh border. South of Yochow, the river runs into the Tungting Lake.

A *Kuo Min* report from Changsha on Oct. 9 suggested that the Chinese command would not attempt to follow up its initial victory against the Japanese. Said the report: "Owing to the total collapse of the Japanese offensive, the historic battle on the northern Hunan front is now in its closing stage." It was claimed that Chinese troops, with the aid of guerrillas, had "closed in" on the defeated Japanese troops near the Hupeh border and that the latter now faced annihilation.

Remarkable Advance

Indicating the strength of the counter-offensive which drove the Japanese back to the point from which they set out on Sept. 23, a *Reuter* dispatch from Chungking said that Chinese forces, pursuing the retreating Japanese troops, advanced nearly 30 miles in a period of 48 hours.

With none of the usual Japanese "field dispatches" making their appearance, the only Japanese version of events on the Changsha front came from the Japanese Army spokesman in Shanghai on Oct. 9. Said he: "We did not aim at taking towns and cities or holding areas. As stated previously, the main objective of the Japanese operations was the destruction of material and effectives of the Chinese forces. The objective was achieved brilliantly." When this alleged objective was achieved, the spokesman declared, Japanese troops began withdrawing to their original positions. "Consequently it is quite likely that Chinese troops are entering the evacuated area," he said, "for there are no Japanese soldiers there."

Apparently forgetting earlier statements that the fall of Changsha would not be of any importance, the Chinese press has hailed the action on the Hunan front as a "resounding victory" said to be more significant than the famous Chinese victory at Taierhchwang in southern Shantung. The *Shun Pao* saw in it evidence of the gradual increase of China's power of resistance, a manifestation of the excellence of China's national spirit and an upset for Japanese political schemes.

Chungking Tells Strategy

The strategy leading to the victory was outlined in a *Reuter* dispatch from Chungking on Oct. 7, which declared that the Chinese plan of action was worked out by some of China's most brilliant strategists, and then continued:

"As soon as the Japanese were making preparations to launch a drive against Changsha, the Chinese deliberately put out statements on the Chinese decision not to fight east of the Canton-Hankow Railway, and to abandon Changsha. At the same time, all roads and railways in the vicinity of Changsha were systematically and thoroughly destroyed.

"Strong Chinese columns were stationed in the hills east of the railways. An especially powerful force was concentrated north of Pingkiang, to cut the railway close to the rear of the Japanese when they moved to the south towards Changsha.

Leave Tanks Behind

"Chinese troops who were holding lines near the Tungting Lake and on the railway, moved into the hills along both sides of the railway and highways.

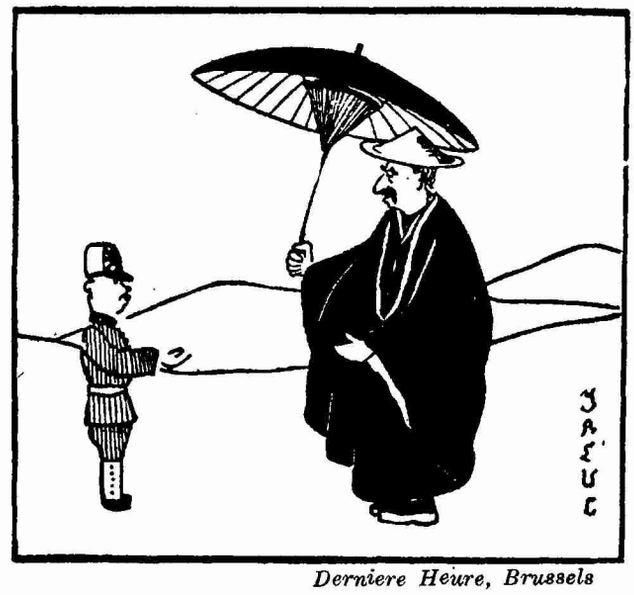
"When the Japanese made a rapid advance towards Changsha, they left heavy artillery and tanks behind and made a bold dash against the Hunan capital in small detachments, owing to the destruction of highways and the railways by the Chinese.

"This reckless move on the part of the Japanese later proved to be costly for them. Smaller detachments were ambushed and annihilated by the Chinese, while the main body of the Japanese troops was trapped in the mountains. The Japanese had to abandon their drive on Changsha and fight their way back, with Chinese columns attacking them all along the route. Most of the Chinese troops came from Hunan province, and were thoroughly acquainted with local conditions and geography."

NIPPON TROOPS QUIT CHUNGSHAN DISTRICT

"Having completely achieved their objective by dealing a swift and thorough blow to the forces of the regime of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and their followers in Chungshan-hsien, Japanese forces withdrew from the area on Oct. 10 to resume their original positions, from where they will watch future developments," according to a communique issued at Canton by the Japanese Expeditionary Force to South China.

"Munich," "Tokyo," or "Moscow"



Derniere Heure, Brussels

Chamberlain: "How do you pronounce 'Munich' in Japanese?"

Japanese Soldier: "At home they pronounce it 'Tokyo.'"

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Japanese Claim Chungshan Taken

Shekki, capital of the Chungshan "model district" and birthplace of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, situated at the mouth of the Pearl River in southern Kwangtung, was occupied by Japanese forces on Oct. 7, according to a *Domei* report from Canton. The attack on the town, it was stated, started at midnight on Oct. 6 and occupation was completed 13 hours and 20 minutes later.

The Hongkong *Ta Kung Pao*, quoted by *Domei*, said that when gunfire was heard the Shekki villagers rose against the defending Chinese troops and raised Rising Sun flags on hills around the city.

(Continued on page 255)

China's Response to Moral Rearmament

BY LEATRICE WONG*

TWENTY years ago, a modern prophet brought MRA (Moral Re-Armament) to Shanghai. Two thousand five hundred years ago, Confucius set forth a program for Moral Re-Armament. He said: Rectify your heart, discipline yourself, regulate your home, govern your nation, and then you will have universal peace.

MRA takes the same approach: new men, new nations, a new world. The way to correct and discipline oneself by Confucius' method was to observe 'li' and do it through self effort. MRA stresses the need of a fundamental change of heart based on the four absolutes of love, purity, honesty, and unselfishness. Its dynamic is God-control. MRA is not a new denomination but a new determination to face the desperate situation of the world today where man is bent on his own destruction. Desperate ills require desperate remedies. MRA is out to mobilize the creative-constructive forces in the world to build new men, new nations, a new world.

Governments Give Support

Heads of governments in various nations throughout the world have given their support to MRA. China was one of the earliest countries to respond to the call for MRA. Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek have given it their steady and warm-hearted support. They see in MRA the fundamental solution to world and national problems. Recently they cabled the following message to the Second World Assembly for Moral Re-Armament in California:

> "We respond wholeheartedly to your stirring call. Accept this expression of our unqualified support. The movement for Moral Re-Armament may, we believe, eventually over-ride the influence of power politics by harnessing the innate goodness and goodwill of every nation and thinking individual."

In 1936, the following editorial appeared in the *Hankow Herald*, official organ of the Generalissimo:

> "We wish to emphasize for consideration in China what is happening among the young men in the outside world, and to see if some similar power cannot be seized to help this potentially great country to its feet. We allude to the marvelously developing Oxford Group."

Message from Chiangs

In the "Rising Tide," special pictorial on the Oxford Group Movement published in 1937, is found the following message from Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek:

> "The test of national reconstruction lies in the moral fiber of the people. The regeneration of the country has become our national aim, possible only through the spiritual renewal of the people. The challenge of the Oxford Group to build society on the simple, unassailable foundations of individual honesty, sincerity, and selflessness is the challenge of a Christian revolution. The success of such a revolution depends on men of character and faith. We, with many others in China, hope that the spiritual enthusiasm of the Oxford Group will succeed in developing a new moral consciousness amongst all peoples of the world."

As mentioned above, MRA first came to China about twenty years ago. Dr. Frank N. D. Buchman, main-spring of the movement, conducted the first meetings in Kuling in the country home of a Chinese lawyer-diplomat. Since then, MRA has become a vital force in China.

Today, MRA groups are to be found throughout China. There are such groups in Peiping, Tientsin, Mukden, and Tsingtao in North China. In Central China, such groups are located in Shanghai, Hankow, Changsha, and other places. Groups are working in Foochow and Hongkong. There are also groups working in the interior of China. These groups are composed of people from various sections of society: farmers, factory workers, government officials, educators, students, business men, doctors, and others. Here in Shanghai are many homes on this basis of God-control. Doctors are finding that in a large number of cases the causes of sickness are to be found in the fears, worries, and inner conflicts from which their patients suffer. Through MRA doctors are getting at the real causes of disease and prescribing the correct remedy.

Teachers and students are finding out that true education teaches people how to live and play their part in the reconstruction of the nation.

Students Attracted

Students of all types and in all fields of study have been attracted to MRA as a new pattern of true patriotism. A practical demonstration of MRA is to be found in one of the well-known universities in China. Four years ago, a changed medical student had the vision of his university as the "spiritual powerhouse" of China. A small team committed itself to this adventure. They faced ridicule, suspicion, and criticism, but clean drive, clear determination and deep commitment to God brought marvelous results. Now MRA has become a vital force in that university. Most of the outstanding student

A Caller For Mae

New York Times photo

Dr. Frank Buchman, leader of the Moral Rearmament Movement, which conducted a successful compaign on the Pacific Coast, is shown here discussing the program with the well-known actress Mae West. Many famous movie celebrities attended the meetings at Hollywood and Los Angeles.

**The author is a graduate of Yenching University and attended the Moral Rearmament Assembly in California last summer.*

leaders in the varous college activities are students—gathered in the University for five days at the end of June. Thirty came wanting to find a new quality of life. Others came for further training. During the house party, about fifteen people found this new quality of life. After the week of training, small teams on fire for this revolution set out to various places. One team went into the slums of a certain city, another to an orphanage in the hills, another in and around the University, others into their homes, and into country villages. Two people went to the Second World Assembly for Moral Re-Armament in California. One set off into the interior to help inject into an important national movement the spiritual dynamic of MRA. The latter said:

"....we have the answers to the problems with which China is struggling now and which will become even more important in the future: the bogy of 'face', the graft and squeeze that still persist in public life, the tendency to get disappointed and give in, the failure to cooperate. In surrender to the control of God and in team life based on complete frankness and confidence in each other there is no place for these things: we have proved by experience that God gradually but surely eliminates them. The new leaders of China who go to work with this experience will answer the challenge of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to create a new moral fiber in the nation."

Hudson Nominated for Another Hague Court Term

Dr. Manley O. Hudson, member of the faculty of Harvard Law School, and since 1936 judge of the permanent court of international justice at The Hague, has been nominated for another term of 9 years. The nomination was made by seven national groups representing China, Mexico, Latvia, Siam (Thailand), Lithuania, Bulgaria, United States. Dr. Hudson, previously a professor of law at the University of Missouri, has been professor of international law at Harvard since 1934. Dr. Hudson came to Shanghai in 1927 and made an investigation of the legal phases involved in the clash of the Chinese Nationalists and the authorities of the International Settlement. His findings were published by the League of Nations.

Consul Fletcher Sent To Tientsin Post

Samuel Johnson Fletcher, who has been U.S. Consul at Canton since 1935, passed through Shanghai recently on his way to Tientsin where he will be stationed in future. He was accompanied by Mrs. Fletcher. Mr. Fletcher was born at Portsmouth, N. H. and after a course at Columbia University was engaged in business for several years. He joined the U. S. Consular Service at Barranquilla in 1917 and after various appointments at Spanish and South American ports, he was appointed Consul at Montreal, Canada in 1930, later being transferred to the China service.

Nippon Army Routed

(Continued from page 253)

This, it was stated, created great confusion among the defenders, who thought the Japanese troops had already entered the town. They therefore fled. Chinese reports from Chungshan, cabled from Hongkong by *Domei*, went so far as to assert that Chinese civilians had actually attacked Chinese troops from the rear, thus helping the Japaese to take the town.

General Wu Flees

Another *Domei* report said that headquarters of Gen. Wu Fei, in command of the Chinese garrison, were wrecked by Japanese aerial bombs, but that Gen. Wu escaped death since he had already fled from the town.

The entire Chungshan district has been placed under martial law following the Japanese capture of Shekki, *Domei* reported Oct. 9 from Hongkong. The agency said that one man in each household had been "commandeered" by the Chinese authorities to destroy roads before the Japanese forces make further advances.

Hongkong's refugee population is swelling as a result of the Japanese attack on Chungshan, *Domei* reporting that 2,000 persons who had fled from Chungshan arrived in the British colony on vessels from Macao. Chungshan has been an important source of fresh food supply for Hongkong, especially since the Japanese capture of Canton, Swatow and Hainan Island, and a food shortage is now feared. The Macao authorities, it is reported, have prohibited the export of fresh vegetables and fruit.

NIPPON DEFEAT AT CHANGSHA SAID 'FATAL BLOW' TO CHIANG

Endeavoring to conjure away the defeat sustained by Japan on the Changsha front, Japanese military authorities in Tokyo said on Oct. 11, according to *Domei*, that the 10-day drive in Hunan had been temporarily halted to prepare for new attacks, since after engaging about 400,000 Chinese troops in northeastern Hunan and administering a "fatal blow" to the military organization of the Chungking regime, immediate military aims had been achieved. Japanese forces, it was claimed, had completely routed the Changsha defense troops comprising about 30 divisions of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's Central Army and 10 other divisions of the Szechwan and Yunnan armies.

The Tokyo military authorities failed to explain how it has come about that the "completely routed" Chinese troops have managed to advance many miles right up to the gates of Japanese-occupied Yochow, on the Hupeh border.

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8th Route Army Gives Accounting of Battles

During the 20 months, between Sept. 1, 1937, and May 31, 1939, the Eighth Route Army, formerly the Chinese Red Army, fought 2,689 engagements with the Japanese forces and inflicted on the invaders 65,090 casualties, the Chinese Communist Party recently announced.

The New Foruth Army, also a Communist force but operating in the Chekiang and Kiangsu regions, engaged the Japanese 530 times during the year of its existence up to May 31, 1939. The Japanese casualties in these encounters were declared to be 6,940.

The figures are based on the statistical reports sent by the two armies to the Communist headquarters, presumably in Yenan, Shensi.

Automobile Plant is Sought for Manchukuo

Accoring to *Business Week*, a Japanese buying agent was in the United States on his way to Germany when war was declared. He immediately opened negotiations with American machinery manufacturers for equipment for a large automobile and truck factory which the Japanese proposed to build in Manchukuo. His original plan was to equip the factory with German machines—to be paid for with Manchurian soybeans in a barter arrangement. The Japanese inquiry led to the belief in United States' commercial circles that—despite the threatened break in Japanese-American trade relations—Japan shortly would be trying to obtain in the U.S. all of the materials she had planned to obtain in Germany. A *Domei* report from Changchun on Oct. 6 stated that Japan was greatly dissatisfied with the barter deal she had signed with Italy—in this case also using Manchurian raw products. Manchukuo was expected to receive from Italy numerous products, including machinery, automobiles and other vehicles, quicksilver, gypsum, metals other than iron and numerous products of heavy industry. It was discovered, however, that the prices which the Italians were charging, "were customarily higher than prices for similar materials produced in either Germany or the United States."

Girl Labor Battalions To be Sent to China

Officials of the Japanese Ministry of Education were reported last week to be giving serious thought to the organization of girls' labor battalions for dispatch to China and Manchukuo during the summer holidays next year. The contingents will consist of students of the sixth grade in primary school and above, it was stated.

FAR EAST BRIEFS

Concerned over the disruption of the soy bean trade, which amounted to Yen 70,000,000 yearly, the Manchukuo government and officials of the South Manchuria Railway are negotiating with Soviet officials for approval of a plan for shipping Manchukuo's soy beans to Germany and Italy, says a *Domei* report.

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Orders for 10,000 Japanese-built gramophones for distribution in markets in Chile, Brazil, Argentina, the Philippines and the South Seas have been received by the Japan Victor Gramophone Company from its parent concern, the R.C.A. Victor Company of Camden, N. J., the *Chugai Shogyo*, leading Japanese commercial daily, reported this week.

*

Dr. Shoki Ri, chemical research fellow of the Kycto Imperial University, claims to have discovered a substitute for "Nylon," American synthetic substitute for silk. Tentatively named "Synthesis No. 1," the new substitute is made from coal, lime and acetylene gas and is said to be entirely different from "Nylon," having the elasticity of wool, with four times its strength.

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The puppet "Reformed Government" at Nanking, according to the Shanghai *Mainichi*, is planning to mint and circulate copper coins "to combat the shortage of subsidary coinage"—which the Japanese Army caused by buying up all the old copper coins and shipping them to Japan for conversion into munitions.

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The Far Eastern Theatrical Troupe, described as a Sino-Japanese organization, is planning to have the China Film Company make a screen version of the "eventful life of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, close disciple of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and ardent revolutionist," says the Shanghai *Mainichi*.

*

The drunken Japanese soldier who assaulted Father Anthony J. Maloney, American priest, when he broke into the residence of the Irish Catholic Fathers in Peiping and demanded a "supply of girls," has escaped, the Japanese military spokesman in that city said on Oct. 9, according to *United Press*. The drunken man was seized Oct. 1 and turned over to the Japanese military.

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Gen. Chen Ming-shu, one of the leaders of the Fukien rebellion against the Chinese National Government in early 1934, was expelled from the Kuomintang on Sept. 26 after repeated inducements had failed to bring him to Chungking, *Domei* reported this week.

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A North China Coal Company, designed to control production and distribution of coal in North China, will be inaugurated at the end of this year with a joint Sino-Japanese capital of $120,000,000, according to a *Reuter* dispatch from Peiping.

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Mrs. Setsu Tanino, factory supervisor of the Metropolitan Police Board in Tokyo, has accepted a post in the Factory Section of the Bureau of Labor of the Ministry of Welfare, thereby becoming the only official of her sex in Government service.

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The laying of the cornerstone for a monument to be erected in honor of Wani, credited with having introduced Chinese ideographs and culture into Japan, took place in Ueno Park, Tokyo, on Oct. 8. Dedication of the monument is to take place Nov. 24, supposed date of Wani's arrival in Japan 1,655 years ago.

Nippon Envoy to Berlin Recalled

Lieut.-Gen. Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Germany and known as one of the strongest advocates of a Japanese military alliance with Germany and Italy, was recalled from his post on Oct. 6, according to a *United Press* report from Tokyo. The report interpreted this move as indicating the intention of the Japanese Government to deliver "another resounding slap" at Japanese advocates of Japan's adherence to the Rome-Berlin axis, especially since the new incumbent of the Berlin ambassdorial post was expected to be Mr. Saburo Kurusu, Japanese Ambassador at Brussels, who is considered to belong to "the pro-democracy school of Japanese diplomats."

At the same time, however, Tokyo officials, according to a *Domei* report on Oct. 5, described as "rumors" reports from Berlin and Rome to the effect that Japan had withdrawn from the Anti-Comintern Pact. The rumors, it was stated, were based upon a distortion of an address made by Admiral Nomura, Japanese Foreign Minister, at a conference of prefectural governors on Oc.t 2. The Foreign Minister, said the report, had merely stated that "negotiations for a strengthening of the Anti-Comintern Pact have been discontinued owing to new developments in the European situation."

Among passengers who sailed from Naples for New York aboard the Italian liner *Rex* on Oct. 7 was General Count Hisaichi Terauchi, leader of the Japanese military mission to Europe. The mission was on its way to Europe when the Hitler-Stalin pact was signed, thus frustrating plans for an alliance between Japan and the European axis powers. Since that time its members have consulted officials in Italy and Germany and visited the Polish and Western fronts.

Reich Foreign Minister Von Ribbentrop, interviewed in Berlin on Oct. 5 by representatives of the Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi* and Osaka *Mainichi*, expressed the opinion that "the same war-mongers now inciting the English and French people against Germany would be equally wiling tomorrow to incite, for instance, the Japanese and American people against each other. I am sure that Japan knows these facts and I consequently believe that the Japanese nation is interested in the restoration of (European) peace." He said he believed that Japan's influence as the foremost Power in the East would be particularly important for the restoration of world peace.

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British Ambassador Visiting Chungking

Speculation was rife this week as to the purpose of the current visit to Chungking of Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to China, who arrived in the war-time capital by airplane from Hongkong on Oct. 7. Reports from Chungking and Hongkong expressed the opinion that the British envoy would discuss with Chinese government leaders new problems that had arisen, or might arise, between China and Great Britain as a result of the war in Europe.

Tokyo was greatly interested in the British Ambassador's trip, *Domei* reported, "in view of the 'delicate relations' between Britain and the regime of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek since the start of the European war." A London dispatch to the *Japan Times* stated that the British Government had notified Chungking that it would continue assisting the Chinese Government regardless of developments in the European war, but would have no objection if Chungking made a truce with Japan, provided China's territorial integrity were preserved and her legitimate claims given due consideration.

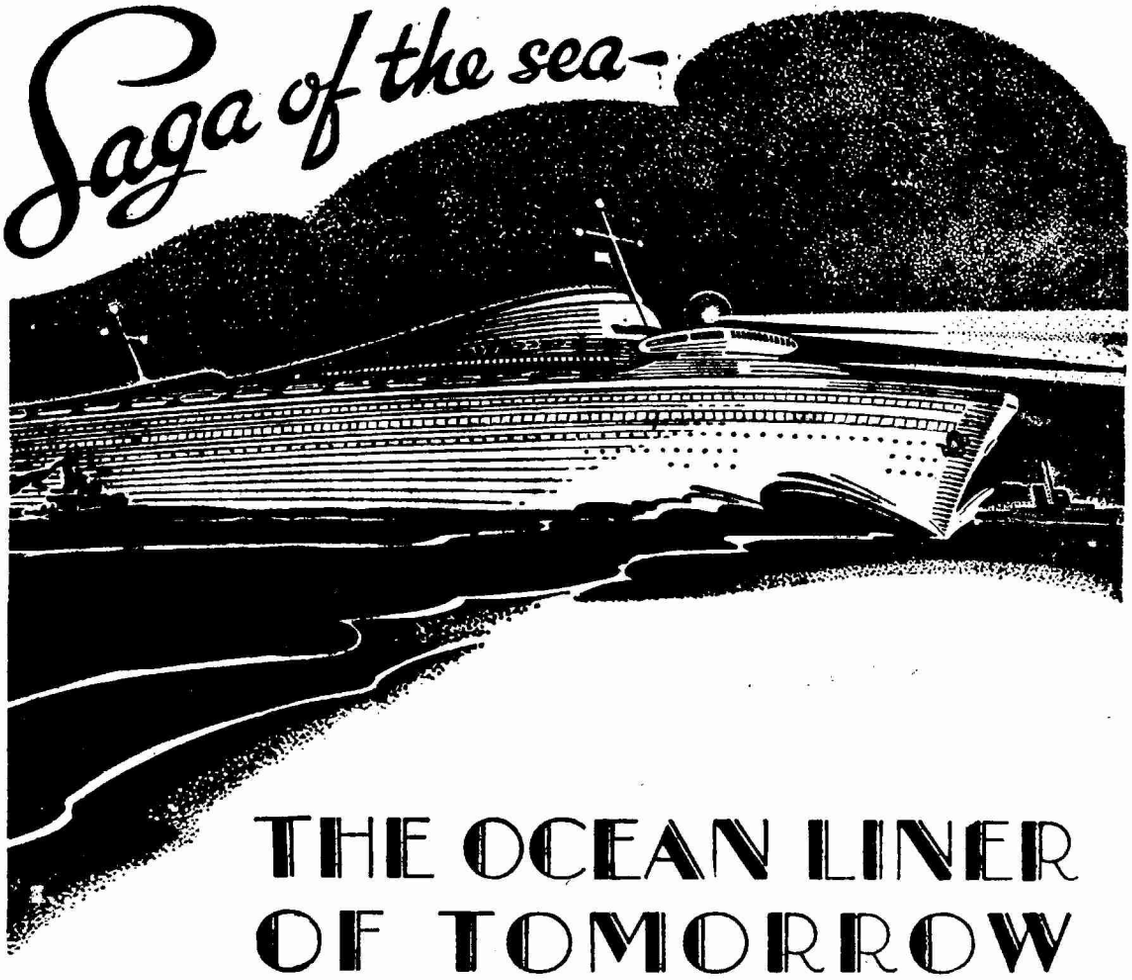
Soviet Consulate in Shanghai Closed Down

Mystification was caused in Shanghai this week with the discovery that the Soviet Consulate-General had been closed down and that all its officials had departed for Moscow. Soviet affairs here have been entrusted to the Norwegian Consulate, it was announced by the latter.

The Shanghai *Mainichi* on Wednesday of this week saw a connection between the closure of the Soviet offices and the alleged establishment of a "Rusian Affairs Bureau" to promote the welfare of Russian emigres now facing "a new threat in the growing tide of Jewish immigration." The bureau came into being soon after the 11 Soviet consular officials had left for Moscow at the end of September, and it was these 11 men who planned its establishment, the Japanese daily said.

Purpose of the bureau was to win over all anti-Communist White Russians to the Soviet cause, the paper continued, adding that the bureau had requested the Shanghai Municipal Council and the French Municipal Council to dissolve the Russian Emigrants' Association and the Ukrainian Emigrants' Committee as organizations advocating anti-Soviet sentiments.

Saga of the sea—



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Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War A DAY-TO-DAY SUMMARY

First installment of this day-to-day summary constituting a complete record of outstanding events in the Sino-Japanese war on all fronts appeared in the September 11th (1937) issue of the Review.

September 23

Launching their first large-scale drive in Central China since the capture of Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi, Japanese army and navy forces, assisted by aircraft, started a concerted assault on the Chinese forces in northeastern Hunan, where severe fighting is taking place. Japanese column claimed to have been landed on eastern shore of Tungting Lake.

Chinese claimed recapture of Kaoan, strategic city 40 miles southwest of Nanchang. Kaoan said to have been taken yesterday morning after heavy fighting, in which the Japanese allegedly suffered many casualties.

Admiral K. Nomura, former Commander-in-Chief of the Japan China Seas Fleet, appointed Foreign Minister, which post had been held concurrently by Premeir, N. Abe. Nomura's appointment said aimed at improvement of Japan—U. S. relations.

Sotomatsu Kato, Japanese minister-at-large in China, declared that any member of the Chungking Government, including Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, would be welcome to join the new "Central Government" to be headed by Wang Ching-wei, "provided they changed fundamentally their views, especially regarding the Communists."

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September 24

National Government officially denied the peace rumors recently circulated in Shanghai. Statement declared that the Chinese policy of resistance remains unchanged. The Japanese and exchange market speculators in Shanghai blamed for the rumor.

Major battle now raging on the shores of the Tungting Lake where Japanese land, naval and air force launched (yesterday) a combined attack against the Chinese lines in northern Hunan. The Japanese believed attempting a drive to the south with Changsha, capital of Hunan, as objective. The Chinese claimed that the Japanese suffered more than 3,000 casualties in yesterday's fighting which was described as the severest since the campaigns at Hsuchow and Hankow.

The puppet Peiping "Provisional Government" issued statement, opposing Wang Ching-wei's plans for the establishment of a new "Central Government." The Northern puppets virtually told Wang that he is not needed in any new organization. The statement also charged the Japanese with ingratitude for the past work of the "Provisional Government" by attempting to force the projected Wang regime upon the country. Considerable political significance attached to the statement, as Peiping's refusal to support Wang may wreck his government-forming plans.

To insure more efficent administration, Szechwan will be divided into three separate provinces according to a decision reached at the recent session of the People's Political Council.

T. V. Soong, former Finance Minister, who was rumored to have gone to Moscow on a government mission, is said to be in Hanoi negotiating with the French Indo-China authorities to facilitate the transportation of military supplies purchased from abroad and held up at Haiphong since the outbreak of the European war.

Anti-Chinese movement in Siam still growing; ninety per cent of the Chinese schools there have been closed.

Japanese planes bombed (yesterday) extensively the Fukien coast, including Fuching, Pingten, Putien and Changlo. New Japanese offensive against Fukien believed impending.

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September 25

Sanguinary fighting in northern Hunan raging with unabated vigor. Chinese field dispatches claimed that since the fighting started on Sept. 18, the Japanese had already suffered 10,000 casualties. Considerable importance being attached to the present battle in northern Hunan, as it serves to test the actual fighting strength of the opposing armies after two years of warfare.

Admiral K. Nomura assumed office as Japanese Foreign Minister; main task believed to improve Japan-American relations.

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September 26

Japanese forces said converging on Changsha in three columns. The main body was striking southwards along the Canton-Hankow Railway. Fighting in northern Hunan becoming more and more fierce, Japanese bringing up further reinforcements from Hankow. The chief commanding officer of the Japanese army operating in Hunan was Gen. Nishihara, recently transferred from the Nomonhan front in Manchuria, while the Chinese armies were under the command of Gen. Kwan Lin-tseng, veteran warrior who previously fought against the Japanese in North China.

Landing of Japanese troops on the eastern shore of Tungting Lake in vicinity of Luko and Yingtien admitted in Chungking.

A Japanese field dispatch received in Tokyo claimed that Japanese troops driving towards Changsha had reached a point 64 kilometers from the Hunan capital. The dispatch admitted Chinese offered stubborn resistance, but alleged that they had suffered more than 8,200 casualties.

The War Ministry and the Ministry of the Interior started to enforce compulsory mobilization for medical service. More than 100 practising doctors in Chungking notified to report for duty immediately. Fifteen per cent of the doctors in each province to be called up for service.

T. V. Soong, former Finance Minister, had returned to Chungking following completion of negotiations with French Indo-China authorities on incoming traffic of China's purchases from abroad along the Yunnan-Indo-China Railway, it was officially announced in Chungking. Restrictions imposed on the traffic to be lifted soon.

*
**

September 27

Chinese forces in northern Hunan said to have abandoned their positions on the south bank of the Sintsiang river, and to have taken up new positions near Changsha.

Japanese forces last night reached a point 40 kilometers north of Changsha, according to Japanese field dispatch.

A second group of Russian volunteers arrived in China recently from Sinkiang to reinforce the Chinese troops opposing the Japanese drive, according to **United Press** report from Chungking. Arrival of the new volunteers, who had already been dispatched to the various war zones, said removing all doubts of the Soviet's attitude toward China.

"I can say with all confidence that Soviet Russia probably will not give up her assistance to China," Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador at Washington, declared (yesterday) in a speech before the Women's National Press Club.

*
**

September 28

Half a million Chinese troops claimed to have been "trapped" in the mountainous area north of Changsha by Japanese forces, said Rear-Admiral Kanazawa, the Japanese Admiralty spokesman. The Japanese said continuing their advance on Changsha where gunfire now audible.

Chinese sources denied any important developments in the fighting in Northern Hunan. The opposing forces said to be facing each other south of the Mi River, with the Japanese concentrating on flank attacks. Chinese claimed success in their counter-attack on the Japanese in northwestern Kiangsi.

Chungking raided by 12 Japanese planes which dropped numerous bombs on the eastern outskirts of the city. No bombs dropped within city limits.

Foreign Minister Wang Chung-hui in interview with the **United Press** stated emphatically that China will continue resistance against Japan until attainment of final victory, but suggested that the United States is in a favorable position to bring Sino-Japanese war to an early close. China's foreign policy declared unchanged since July, 1937; honorable peace thought possible.

More than 100 Chinese were arrested as a result of extensive raids conducted by the Japanese in the British and French Concessions in Tientsin. The office of the **United Press** and the American Radio Service ransacked by armed Japanese. U.S. Consul-General, John K. Caldwell protested to the Japanese authorities against the raid on the two American firms.

Trans-Pacific Junk Reaches Vancouver

Given up for lost only a few days previously, the Chinese junk *Taiping*, skippered by Captain John Anderson, which set out from Shanghai more than three months previously in an attempt to cross the Pacific, was found by a Coast Guard cutter off Cape Cook, Vancouver Island, on Oct. 3. The frail craft was far off its course, since it was Captain Anderson's intention to land at Treasure Island, in San Francisco Bay, to visit the Golden Gate Exposition.

The *Taiping* cast off from Shanghai on April 7. Aboard were Captain Anderson, an American well-known in these parts, his Russian wife, and a crew consisting of two Europeans and three Chinese, the latter experienced junkmen hired at Ningpo. The vessel put back into Shanghai once when engine trouble developed and made two returns to Japanese ports owing to illness and bad weather. Finally out in the mid-Pacific, she was met after 29 days at sea by the s. s. *President Coolidge*, which supplied additional water and food. When discovered off Cape Cook, the junk was in a battered condition and was short of food and water, while one member of the crew was said to be suffering from scabies.

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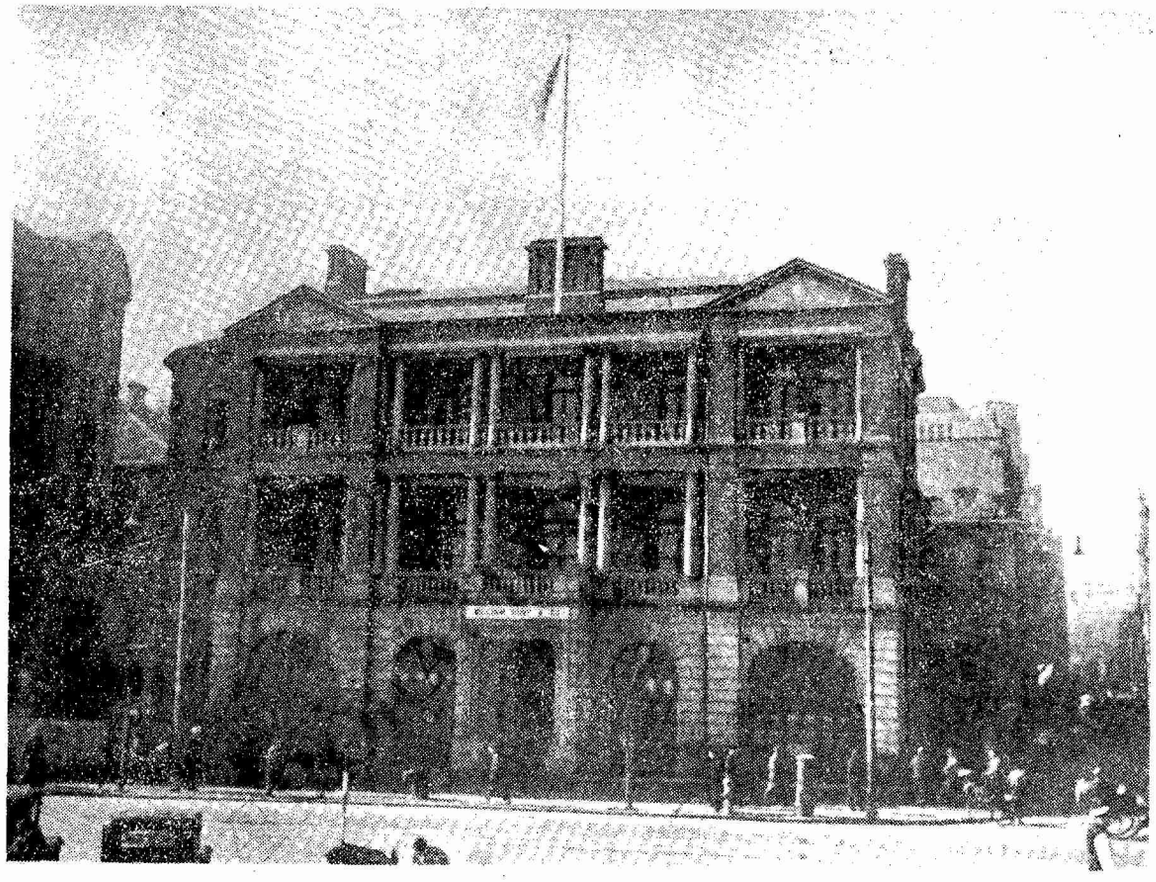

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Who's Who in China

Loh Mei-hwang, Government official; born at I-wu, Chekiang, Oct. 19, 1904; B. A. Great China University, Shanghai, 1926; M. A. University of Southern California,

Loh Mei-hwang
駱美奐 字仲英

Cal, U.S.A., 1930; graduate study in Cornell University, 1931; Secretary, Organization Department of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters; 1935; member, Central Mass Training Committee, 1935-36; Head, Department of Land of the Huai River Conservancy Commission, 1936-38; Chief Secretary, Department of Social Affairs of the Central Party Headquarters, 1938-39; Commissioner of Education, Ninghsia Provincial Government, Ninghsia; address: Department of Education, Ninghsia Provincial Government, Ninghsia.

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China Issues Second Big War Loan Installment

The second installment of the $600,000,000 military supplies loan of the 28th year (1939) of the Republic was to be issued Oct. 1, according to an announcement by the Ministry of Finance in Chungking. The first installment of the loan, amounting to $300,000,000 was issued on June 1. The second installment is of equal amount. Marketed at full face value, the loan bears interest at the rate of six per cent per annum.

Mediation in Far East Favored by A.F. of L.

A resolution in favor of the United States acting as mediator in an attempt to end the Sino-Japanese war was adopted by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at a meeting in Cincinnati on Oct. 2, according to *United Press*. "We favor the offering of mediation services for peace, and hope that warring nations may be prevailed upon to accept," the resolution said, at the same time condemning Japanese action in China as "ruthless and destructive." The Executive Council recommended continuation of the boycott of German and Japanese goods.

Chungking-Berlin Air Line to be Opened?

Soviet-German rapprochement will be reflected in the Far East when a Chungking-Moscow-Berlin air line is inaugurated in the near future, a *Domei* message from Hongkong stated on Oct. 7. The Sino-German Eurasia Aviation Corporation, it was pointed out, had long sought the permission of the Soviet authorities to operate a service across Asia and half of Europe between Shanghai and Berlin, but animosity between the Reich and Moscow prevented realization of the project. Recent signature of the Soviet-German pact removed this obstacle, it was pointed out.

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Men and Events

A daughter, Judith, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Bellaire at the Country Hospital on Wednesday, Oct. 11. Mr. Bellaire is manager of the Shanghai office of *United Press*.

*

The U. S. S. Augusta, flagship of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, which arrived in Shanghai a few days ago from northern ports, departed for South China on Thursday morning, in order to assist the U. S. S. Bittern which was reported in distress off Formosa. The Bittern was caught in a typhoon.

*

C. Kuangson Young, Chinese Consul-General at Manila, presided at a large gathering of Chinese organizations in that city on Oct. 10, the Chinese national holiday, when an address was delivered by Shiao Chi-san, Vice-Minister concerned with overseas affairs. Mr. Shiao was returning to Chungking from a trip to the United States.

*

Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to Washington, who is now on a speaking tour of the United States, dedicated a China Memorial Room at the Cathedral of Learning of Pittsburgh University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on Oct. 7. The memorial room is dedicated to the Chinese sage Confucius. In his address Dr. Hu Shih said that China was a fertile soil for democratic ideas and practices and "probably one of the last strongholds of liberalism and democracy in the world."

*

Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States in the World War, died at Geneva, Switzerland on Oct. 6 at the age of 76. Bernstorff was the last ambassador to represent Imperial Germany in the United States and the only pre-war diplomat to continue in service after the creation of the Republic. He was supposed to have warned Kaiser Wilhelm that unrestricted submarine warfare would cause the United States to enter the war, but his warning was ignored. He was born in London, where his father Count Albrecht von Bernstorff represented Prussia as Ambassador.

*

The Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals announced that its inspector had discovered a Chinese peddlar who had sewn two turtles legs together in order to prevent them from escaping from his stock. The inspector for the S.S.P.C.A. announced that the unfortunate turtles were taken away from the peddlar, their legs unstitched and given treatment, following which they were presented to the Jessfield Park Zoo—it being presumed that the turtles had, in the meantime, become acquainted. The Society's inspector also reported that despite many visits to public markets, Chinese dealers persisted in carrying chickens in an inhumane manner. He stated that the large number of dealers at the various markets made the work of the society "very heavy."

Clark Lee, correspondent for the *Associated Press*, who has been connected with the Shanghai office for some time, was scheduled to depart with Mrs. Lee for Peiping this week, where he will remain for a month while J. D. White, correspondent in Peiping, is on vacation.

*

Yutaro Hanawa, manager of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and president of the Shanghai Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, has accepted appointment as a member of the Shanghai Municipal Council to succeed Tominosuke Sukisaka, who has resigned, the Shanghai *Mainichi* reported last week.

*

A team composed of 32 American girls, all expert basketball and softball players, is scheduled to sail from San Francisco on the President Taft on Oct. 30 for a tour of the Far East, No attempt will be made to schedule games in Japan due to war restrictions in that country, but games will be played with teams in the Philippines at Manila, Iloilo, Cebu, Davao, following which the team may proceed to Singapore and Java.

*

Ceferino Garcia, first Filipino to become world middleweight boxing champion, who has resided in the United States for several years, announced he was returning home for Christmas. He will be accompanied by his wife and son but will return to the United States in January to fight a contender for the title, Billy Conn, at Madison Square Garden. While Garcia is regarded as middleweight champion by the New York Boxing Commission, the National Boxing Commission, which controls boxing in a number of other states, regards another boxer named Hostak as champion, hence a match between the two may also be scheduled. Garica will be greeted as a national hero upon his return to the Philippines.

*

The American Consul-General at Tientsin, John K. Caldwell, has lodged a protest with the Japanese authorities over the raiding and ransacking, by armed Japanese, of the offices of *United Press* and the American Radio Service, both located in the British Concession, on Sept. 28. The incident was also fully reported to the State Department. W. A. B. Nichols, an American who was in charge of the radio office was threatened by the Japanese and a Chinese clerk in the office of the news service was slapped. There was considerable criticism of the British authorities for permitting the raids—which were later "explained" on the ground that the Japanese mistook the address for another office suspected of having connections with the Chungking Government. The Japanese raids, secretly permitted by the British authorities, resulted in the arrest of more than 100 Chinese residing in the British and French Concessions. Wang Ju-shi, former head of the Chinese Telegraph Administration, was among those arrested. The raids created considerable uneasiness in Shanghai.

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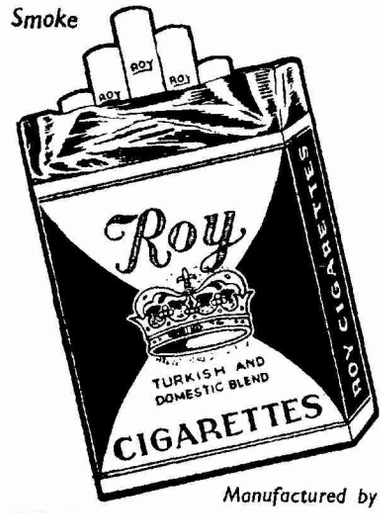

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John Morris, manager of the *United Press* in China, is now traveling in west and southwest China.

*

Major-Gen. Prince Ri Gin, former Crown Prince of Korea, who is now commander of the second infantry brigade of the Imperial Bodyguard Division, left Tokyo Oct. 7 for Seoul in company with Princess Ri, *Domei* reported. The purpose of their trip will be to pay a visit to the Dowager Princess Ri, as well as to visit the mausolea of Korean sovereigns where Prince Ri will report on his military service on the North China front.

*

Four Japanese having some connection with the Japanese Army were brought to Shanghai last week and will appear before a court martial for bringing sake, beer, candy and other Japanese merchandise into China and selling it to army canteens, allegedly without paying the customs duties assessed by the Chinese Maritime Customs authorities at Nanking. It apparently is the first case of prosecution of Japanese for smuggling since the beginning of the Japanese invasion over two years ago.

*

Two Chinese youths, brothers, are charged with the unusual and one of the most horrible crimes ever perpetrated in Shanghai—the murder of their 50-year old father, a retired businessman named Chow Yung-shih. They were charged with murder in the First District Court on Thursday, Oct. 6 and remanded for further hearing. According to Y. D. Wong, Municipal Advocate, the boys murdered their father by attaching live electric wires to his body, following which they sawed the body in three parts and concealed it in a closet. It was alleged that the father had treated the boys in a cruel manner and had refused to pay their school tuition.

*

Governor Culbert L. Olson of California announced, early in September, the organization of the first unit of an experimental co-operative production-for-use program which is expected to obsorb many thousands of the state's unemployed. The cost of the first unit, U.S.$350,000, is advanced for 500 persons who have heretofore been on public relief. If the first unit in the scheme proves successful, the state government will create further units in a variety of enterprises, including the canning of fresh fruits and vegetables, manufacture of soap, repairing of shoes, production of furniture, mattresses and macaroni. All production-for-use workers will receive U.S.$30 a month, plus $10 worth of merchandise from the project store at cost. Surplus products from the cooperative factory will be sold in the general market and profits distributed to the workers. The plan is somewhat similar to that advocated several years ago by the well-known socialist, Upton Sinclair.

Charles Richardson, Jr., American attorney, has returned from a business trip to Peiping and Tientsin.

*

J. Hollzer, partner in the firm of S. E. Levy and Company, investment bankers and brokers, departed for New York last week on a business trip.

*

Jim Young, correspondent in Tokyo for Hearst's *International News Service*, and A. T. Steele, correspondent for the *Chicago Daily News*, are expected in Shanghai on Oct. 17 on a trip through Central China.

*

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Munson and Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Hoover of the National Committee, Y.M.C.A., were at home on Thursday, Oct. 5 in honor of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Edwards, who recently arrived in Shanghai, where Mr. Edwards will be connected with the National Committee.

*

Akira Shimada, director of police in Saga Prefecture in Japan, will shortly be appointed Consul at Shanghai with the concurrent post of secretary, attached to the Ministry of Home Affairs in Japan, according to joint order of the Tokyo ministries of Foreign and Home Affairs.

*

A Chinese named Li Ping, described as a travelling trader, was fined the sum of $15 by Police Judge T. J. Houston in Hongkong, for having in his possession three letters which he was carrying out of the British Colony instead of sending them through the British Post Office. The letters were found in Li Ping's pocket when he was searched by the police aboard the steamer Tai Ping Shek.

*

Thirty-five Americans and Canadians, who fought on the Loyalist side in the Spanish civil war, offered their services to the anti-aircraft defense department upon their arrival at Le Havre, France on Sept. 4. The group was the last of more than 3,000 foreign volunteers in the foreign brigade which fought in Spain. The group of 45 which arrived at Le Havre had been confined in Spanish prison camps. They will now be employed in building air raid shelters in France.

*

There is a possibility of an early establishment of an airmail service between the U.S. and Japan, according to the magazine *Newsweek* (Sept. 11). The suggestion originated with the Japan Air Transport Company, which proposed that the Japanese Island of Saipan be connected with the American Island of Guam. They are only 120 miles apart and since the Japanese aviation company operates a regular service to Saipan, the connection of the two islands would bring Japan within five days of the U.S. West Coast. Thus far political and military considerations have prevented any move on the part of either the Japanese company or Pan-American Airways to take up the matter seriously.

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Dr. John C. Ferguson, well-known American resident of Peiping, is visiting in Shanghai.

*

Lyman Hoover, Associate Secretary of the Student Division of the National Committee, Y.M.C.A., is departing shortly on a trip to southwest and west China.

*

G. H. Greene, Jr., member of the staff of the National City Bank, is planning to depart shortly on vacation in the United States. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Greene.

*

Joseph C. Grew, American Ambassador to Japan, returned to Tokyo on Oct. 10, following several months furlough in the United States. He was accompanied by Mrs. Grew.

*

Dr. E. Reisler was scheduled to speak on the subject, "A New Approach to the Chinese Language," before the members of the Royal Asiatic Society in Shanghai on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 12 at 5:30 o'clock.

*

Shanghai chapter of the Daughters of the American Revoluton held its first meeting of the season on Wednesday of this week at the home of Mrs. J. C. McCracken at 10A Route Winling.

*

The Rev. Fr. de Breuvery of Aurora Univesity was scheduled to deliver an address dealing with his recent explorations in Yunnan province at the lecture hall of the University on Friday, Oct. 13 at 5:45 o'clock in the afternoon. Father de Breuvery spent three months in the southwestern provinces last summer.

*

The U. S. Maritime Commission announced at Washington on Oct. 8 that contracts for eight cargo vessels had been let to the Sun Shipbuilding and Drydock Company of Chester, Pennsylvania. The cost will be US$18,216,000. The number of ships now under construction is 137, according to the announcement.

*

Two Chinese who were seriously burned in an explosion of Japanese gasoline at Woosung on Oct. 9, were brought to Shanghai and taken to the Yangtszepoo Hospital. The men were in a serious condition. This was the second serious explosion of Japanese gasoline cargoes in Shanghai harbor, the previous one having occurred near the Asiatic Petroleum Company's jetty on Oct. 7. In both cases it was alleged that the fires were caused by the negligence of Chinese boatmen.

*

A German "goodwill" flight to Japan, initiated prior to the outbreak of the war—and also before the signing of the Hitler-Stalin pact —has ended in Bangkok, Siam, where the German aviators find themselves surrounded by hostile British and French territory. The plane, a Junkers JU-52, probably will be left in Siam, while the aviators will travel to Japan and then proceed back to Germany by Trans-Siberian Railway across Russia.

Leonard W. Crandal, British architect, who designed the Chinese Government Post Office and Customs Administration buildings in Shanghai, died at Taunton, Somersetshire, England on Sept. 28, at the age of 65. Mr. Crandal resided in Shanghai for 25 years. Mr. Crandal left, among other properties, a large collection of Chinese jade, bronzes, curios and pictures.

*

Withdrawal of five British gunboats from the Yangtsze "for military reasons," does not mean that the British China Fleet intends to withdraw from China waters, according to *Reuters* report from Hongkong on Oct. 6 The statement was issued by the British naval authorities in refutation of allegations from Japanese sources that the British were withdrawing their naval craft from China.

*

The U. S. S. Tutuila, American Yangtsze patrol boat stationed on the Upper Yangtsze, was seriously damaged on Oct. 4 in a collision with a Chinese ferryboat. The Tutuila received a four-foot hole in the bow and was only prevented from sinking by hurried action of the crew. The Chungking Ferryboat Company assumed responsibility for the accident and offered to pay for repairs.

*

Officials of the Yee Tsoong (British-American) Tobacco Company at Shanghai denied on Sept. 21 a report originating with the Japanese that the company had suffered losses of $100,000 as a result of the anti-British boycott in north China, particularly at Tsinan. According to O. D. Terrell, a director of the company here, the company's warehouse at Tsinan partially closed for about three weeks due to the anti-British agitation, but foreign employes remained on the job and business was continued, although somewhat curtailed. Some Chinese were compelled to quit due to intimidation, but are now returning to work. The original report alleging heavy losses by the company appeared in Japanese-subsidized newspapers in Peiping.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Unveiling the Truth

SYPHILIS SIVE MORBUS HUMANUS—By Charles S. Butler, A.B., M.D., LL.D. College Edition published in 1939 by the author at Washington, D.C. and printed by the Science Press Printing Company, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

HOW TO ACHIEVE SEX HAPPINESS IN MARRIAGE—By Henry and Freda Thornton, 1939. The Vanguard Press, New York. 155 pages. Price U.S.$2.00.

With what many will concede to be a justifiable irony, the author of *Syphilis Sive Morbus Humanus* has dedicated his work, product of many years of research and observation, "to the millions of blacks who have died from their white man's burden." It is the author's aim that his volume, first published three years ago, should serve a three-fold purpose: First, to furnish knowledge concerning syphilis in popular form and thus to aid medicine in its fight against the scourge; second, to expose the fallacy that syphilis had its origin in America and from there was transplanted to Europe by Cristopher Columbus' hardy adventurers; third, to show the unity of "yaws" (a common and particularly repulsive' disease found among South Sea islanders) and syphilis.

Insofar as a layman can judge, the author succeeds in doing all three. His qualifications for dealing with his subject are apparent, for as a medical officer in the U.S. Navy he had great opportunity for research and for personal observations in different parts of the world, especially the islands of the southern Pacific. He is a member of the American Academy of Tropical Medicine and a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine. During 1935-36 he was president of the New York Society of Tropical Medicine and from 1936 to 1938 Commanding Officer of the U.S.N. Medical Center, Washington, D.C.

The popular notion that syphilis came from America seems to be pretty well exploded by weighty evidence which Butler adduces, for it shows beyond dispute that syphilis was present in Europe before Columbus discovered America. Most of the evidence will be appreciated better by the medical scientist than by the layman, although it is fully comprehensible to the uninitiated as well.

The layman, however, will be especially impressed by a Nuremberg woodcut made by Albrecht Dürer (1471-1528) and reproduced as a frontispiece to this volume. It is a picture of the "first syphilitic." In the Zodiac above the head of the syphilitic is the date 1484—presumably the year in which syphilis first made its appearance in Nuremberg, Germany. It was not until 1492 — eight years later! — that Columbus discovered America.

Historic evidence goes to show that syphilis in a particularly virulent and devastating form invaded Europe after Columbus' return from America, and it was this, apparently, that led to the myth of the American origin of the disease. Butler's evidence, culled from many sources, shows that it had existed in Europe and other parts previously—but in endemic rather than epidemic proportions.

How to Achieve Sex Happiness in Marriage is a happily-conceived and well-executed piece of work. It is about as complete as such a work can be. For the authors, one of whom is a psychologist, nothing pertaining to sex and the sex problem is taboo. The volume, as a result, is refreshingly free of restraint or reserve. It tells all, tells it frankly, yet without a trace of indelicacy. Only prudes will find it objectionable; others will find it enlightening and helpful. F.G.

New Trade Journal

A new entrant into the field of Shanghai trade journals made its appearance last week under the title of *The China Exporter*. With J. S. Potter as editor, S. B. Bosack as Publisher, and P. K. Loh, M. A. as contributing editor, the journal is to appear quarterly.

Consisting of 38 pages and including a number of illustrations, the new periodical is attractively arranged, and, judging by the contents of the first issue, should prove valuable to exporters and those interested in questions regarding China's export trade. It should also prove serviceable to importers of China products

T'IEN HSIA MONTHLY

天下

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September, 1939 Vol. IX. No. 2.

EDITORIAL COMMENTARY

ARTICLES

Prospero's Isle *By Lawrence Durrell*
Buddhism in Modern China *By Monk Wei-huan* (惟幻和尚)
Some Fundamental Differences Between China and Japan *By Derk Bodde*
The Nature of Courage According to Plato and Mencius *By Rufus Suter*

CHRONICLE

Press Chronicle *By Yu Chên Ming* (郁震民)

TRANSLATION

Lin Ch'ung Yeh Pên (林冲夜奔) A *k'un-chü* monologue and *pas seul* *Translated by Harold Acton*
Yang Chu (列子楊朱篇) *Translated by Leonard A. Lyall*

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overseas.

An editorial introduction states that the publication was planned several years ago, but held in abeyance due to the Sino-Japanese hostilities. Outlining its aim as the stimulation of interest abroad for China's natural resources, the journal expresses the view that once peace is established there will be an enormous development in this part of the world and that by contributing towards this development it will be helping to raise the standard of life in the Far East.

Subjects dealt with in the first issue of *The China Exparter* are: The Hairnet Industry in China, China's Export of Bristles, Embroidery in China, Tung Oil, Ningpo Lacquer, China's Tea Exports, China Leads in Tungsten Production, Cosmetics from China, etc.

Short Story Treats

HERE LIES: The Collected Stories of Dorothy Parker. New York, The Viking Press, 1939. 362 pages. U.S.$.300.

To find oneself portrayed in a Dorothy Parker short story must be one of the most devastating experiences reserved for a man or a woman. For Dorothy Parker writes with so keen and acid a pen that her reader sometimes can scarcely escape the conviction he has been talking in his sleep.

The quality of universality compressed into her short story is unique among present American writers. Dorothy Parker enjoys the reputation of being a fabulous wit. This collection of her stories of the past twelve years shows her supremely in the role of personality-dissector. There is an uncovering of personal foibles which may be seen in her gushing women, her exposés of feminine technique and fears. On the whole her men, with their rapier flashes of characterization, are used as foils for the women.

There is a poignant quality about several of the stories, such as *Clothe the Naked* and the Spanish story, *Soldiers of the Republic*, which shows another side of Mrs. Parker. Some artists catch the essential flavor of people in a few expressive lines. Mrs. Parker has done just that with words.

F.M.R.

Christian Enterprise

THE STORY OF CHUNG MEI—By Charles R. Shepherd. Philadelphia, The Judson Press, 1938. 264 pages, illustrated. U.S.$2.00.

Dr. Shepherd's *The Story of Chung Mei* shows the material which provided the background for his novel of the little Chinese boy in San Francisco. Chung Mei is a home for Chinese boys in the San Francisco area which has shown in its fifteen years of history how effectively Christian missionary enterprise can work among large American city problems. Chung Mei is a convincing example of cooperation among several agencies, a tribute to its supporters and its directors. Dr. Shepherd makes it clear that faith and courage and personal work are essentials for the development, not only of boys' homes, but for the development of the boys themselves. The power of the author's personal conviction is evidenced by the fact that this factual book has a quality of style and interest which is lacking in his fictionized story of much the same material.

Dr. Shepherd came to China in 1913 and was for four years professor of Church History in the Graves Theological Seminary, Canton, and instructor in English at the Pooi Ching Baptist Academy in Canton. Since 1919 he has been Director of Chinese Missions in the United States for the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and since 1923 also superintendent of the Chung Mei Home for Chinese Boys.

F.

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